THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1869. NO. 278.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts
Made to order from measure at Putnam & Ames's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Ruralizing.
And short or perfumery, or perhaps you have it at your toilet case. Foreign or domestic toilet articles, cosmetics, oils, pomades, &c., sent to the country visitor per order by mail or express by Charles Abel & Co., 172 Wylie street.

Attention
Is called to the fine residence for sale on Beech street, Allegheny. The house is finished in most elegant style, and contains all modern improvements. For terms inquire of J. S. Bell at Bates & Bell's.

Farm and Steam Ferry.
At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 111 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Just Received at Jos. Fleming's.
Five gross Tooth Brushes (imported), warranted to be the finest stock in the city, and to be disposed of at very reasonable rates.

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClurran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Health.
Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with a headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will restore the blood, or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can assist nature, carry off exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as these, we recommend Callender's Herb Bitters. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer. Manufactured by Dierker & Speck, No. 63 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Favorable State of Indian Affairs.

The Rumored Mission to San Domingo—The McGarrahan Case to Go Before Congress—Cabinet Meeting Next Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1869.

Indian Affairs.

Reports from the Indian country are all favorable for peace, and Commissioner Parker sees no reason to fear disturbance anywhere this fall. The policy of collecting Indians on reservations is being carried out, and unexpectedly large numbers of persons are coming in and showing a disposition to adopt the habits of civilized life. The system of distributing annuity goods in large towns, which led to lawlessness and ended in the transfer of most of the goods to white traders and sharpers at nominal prices, has been broken up, and distributions are now generally made on the reservations, access to which is denied traders. This plan is found to work a great deal better than the old one did.

The San Domingo Mission.

There is no reason whatever for believing the report that Senator Cole has gone to San Domingo for the purpose of opening negotiations of any kind. The administration determined in May to send a gentleman from Philadelphia down there to examine into the condition of things, and make a report that could be laid before Congress next winter. This person was to have sailed on the 2d of June, but had to give up the trip because of sickness. Mr. Cole may possibly have gone out on the same mission, but it is entirely safe to say that he has not power to negotiate for the annexation of San Domingo or for anything else in the Interest of the Government.

The McGarrahan Case.

It is so clearly the intention of Congress to legislate on the McGarrahan case that the President and other members of the Cabinet fully sustain Secretary Cox in resisting the unwarrantable interference of two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this District who sought to settle everything by issuing a writ of mandamus. The Secretary will take no action, but intends to leave things as they are for Congress to dispose of next winter.

Cabinet Meeting.

The President will be here next Tuesday and hold a session of the Cabinet, at which Secretaries Fish, Rawlins, Cox and Robeson will be present, with Mr. Richardson from the Treasury Department, Mr. Ertle from the Postoffice Department and Mr. Field from the Attorney General's office.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1869.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF WEST POINT.

The report of the Board of Visitors to West Point highly commends the discipline there. The arrangement of studies is excellent, but a deficiency in correctness of utterance is noticed, and more attention to composition is recommended. They also recommend more attention to studies in our own language, and less attention to French and other foreign languages. Lectures on physical geography, hygiene and history are recommended. Competitive examinations for admission are recommended. The grounds need drainage, and the fiscal affairs are favorable.

BEAUTIFUL MARBLE.

A beautiful specimen of marble, much superior to Italian, has been received at the Land Office from a new quarry discovered recently on the Fort Leavenworth reservation.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

A Railroad Meeting—Proposed Extension of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Road—Skeletons of Indians Found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 5, 1869.

A citizens' meeting was held here last evening, to devise ways and means to complete a proposed railroad from here to Ashtabula, on Lake Erie, to connect here with the Lawrence road, called the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula road. Speeches were made by Mr. Hubbard, President of the Ashtabula road; Mr. McCreery, President of the Lawrence road, and other capitalists, who promised their aid in the project. They are confident of its success, and the necessary surveys will be made at once.

While pulling down an old house in town yesterday, the workmen found secreted under the floor two skeletons about the size of new born infants.

ALBANY.

The Susquehanna Railroad War.

ALBANY, August 5.—Mr. Sherman, of the firm of Fields & Sherman, of New York, arrived here to-day with injunctions issued by Judge Barnard, to serve on President Ramsay and Treasurer Phelps, of the Susquehanna Railroad. The complaint in the case of the Treasurer recites that he refused to transfer the stock of the towns of Oneata and Worcester, being indicted therefor by President Ramsay. The complaint against President Ramsay is based on the issue of certain stock about a year ago, and he is enjoined from further issues of stock, and also from acting as President of the road, in the absence of President Ramsay, Col. North locked the doors of the offices of the company, but they were immediately reopened by Superintendent Van Valkenburg, a large crowd gathered about the office, as there were indications of an outbreak, but the police being noticed, quiet was restored. Jacob Leonard, one of Collector North's party, seized the scrip book, but brought it back after keeping it several hours. The stock of the town of Sydney, Delaware county, was transferred to Jay Gould, and the crowd dispersed, though the end is not yet.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Exciting Election at Wilmington—Radical Candidate Elected.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 5.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Legislature passed off without disturbance to-day. No reliable returns are received, but it is generally conceded that Hanks is elected by several hundred majority, in a poll of about 5,000 votes. Two Republican candidates were in the field. The Eagles faction was led by the Northern whites, and represented what is known here as the more extreme Republicans, Larkins, moderate Republicans, was supported by the Conservatives, while the election was regarded as a contest that the county was canvassed by Gen. Abbott, United States Senator, in behalf of the Eagles faction. The election was excited, and an unusual interest manifested. The Conservatives had no candidate, and polled about half their strength for Larkins.

The cars commenced running on the city railroad to-day.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Rev. Dr. Bittinger Chosen President of Washington and Jefferson Colleges—Trustees Chosen.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, held last evening, Rev. Dr. Bittinger, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Sewickley, was elected President of the Colleges.

At another meeting, held this morning, Gen. George W. McCook, of Steubenville; D. S. Wilson, Esq., of Washington, and Wm. M. Lyon, Esq., of Pittsburgh, were elected Trustees.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

The Senatus Consultum Gaining in Favor in France—Prince Henri de Bourbon to Return to Spain—Spain Refuses to Sell Cuba on any Terms—Panic in a Cathedral at Florence—Sixteen Persons Trampled to Death—Harvard Crew Reorganized—General Synod of Clergy and Laity to be Held—Speech of Von Buest—Hazardous to Promise to Maintain Peace—Last Act of Napoleon's Personal Government to be a Liberal One.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Harvard Crew Reorganized.

LONDON, August 5.—The Harvard crew has been reorganized as follows: Loring, stroke; Simmons, Rice, Bass, bow. Their speed has improved, and in their practice yesterday they made from thirty-seven to forty strokes per minute.

Conference of Irish Bishops.

DUBLIN, August 5.—The Irish Bishops, in conference, have resolved that a General Synod, in which the laity as well as clergy are to be represented, shall assemble at an early day. They have also decided to convene the Provincial Synods to consider the local changes necessary to be made under present circumstances.

Vote of Thanks.

The corporation of the city of Waterford have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone, for the successful passage of the Irish Church bill.

The Last Act.

PARIS, August 5.—It is reported the Emperor will soon issue a manifesto, announcing as the last act of his personal government the reduction of certain taxes, and the extension of the educational system of France.

The Peace of Europe.

VIENNA, August 5.—During the discussion of the war estimates in the Reichsrath, Baron Von Hoist said the relations to Russia led to maintain peace for a considerable length of time, but he expressed the opinion that if no war occurred during the next four years, the preservation of the peace of Europe for a long period beyond was certain.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

The "Senatus Consultum."

LONDON, August 4.—The *Senatus Consultum*, which is rapidly winning favor in France, concedes three cardinal points. First, the Legislature will have power to elect its own officers and govern itself. Second, it will have a right to initiate laws. Third, it will have power to control finance. It will thus be seen that the sovereign power is divided between the executive, the legislative and the people, who are beginning to recognize the fact, for the first time in the history of France, that constitutional reforms have been accomplished without force or violence.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, August 4.—Prince Henri de Bourbon, brother-in-law to Isabella, is preparing to return to Spain by permission of the Government. The Prince has been seven times banished by the ex-Queen on account of his radical opinions.

Admiral Topete is striving hard to obtain the Spanish crown for the Duke of Montpensier.

It is stated positively that Spain has refused to sell Cuba on any terms to the United States.

Trampled to Death in a Church.

FLORENCE, August 5.—During the consecration of a great festival in the Cathedral of Transicily, the drapery caught fire. The church was crowded at the time. The congregation was seized with a panic, and rushed for the doors. In the confusion sixteen persons were trampled to death, and a large number badly bruised. The fire was easily extinguished before any considerable damage had been done to the cathedral.

Prince Karageorgewich.

PESTH, August 5.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has declined to grant the petition of the wife of Prince Karageorgevich, for the pardon of her husband, accused of assassinating the late Prince of Servia, and has ordered that his case be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals.

House of Commons.

LONDON, Midnight, August 5.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, in reply to a question from Mr. Browning, said in consequence of a recommendation of the official committee, the government had declined to fill the vacancy in the British Consulship at Chicago.

Mr. Stansfeldi moved the second reading of the Canadian bill, which proposes to guarantee a loan of £300,000 for the purchase of the territory and rights of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Stansfeldi stated that in order to facilitate the adjustment of this question, which was of considerable importance in regard to relations with England and America, to promote the settlement of the territory, Her Majesty's Government undertook, in accordance with the pledges it had given, to propose this guarantee to the House.

Mr. Monk opposed the motion, and moved an amendment that the second reading be postponed three months.

Mr. Dales seconded it. He hoped the government would lay down some clear and distinct policy with respect to colonial guarantees. After some further discussion the amendment was put to the second time, and rejected, 62 to 10, and the bill was then read for the second time.

Harvards Improving.

In their practice to-day, the Harvard crew made better time and show a better form than heretofore. They made thirty-four strokes per minute at the start, and gradually increased the number.

Yacht Regatta.

COWES, August 5.—To-day was the third of the Royal Yacht Squadron prizes. A race for the cup, valued at £100, took place. It was sailed over the Queen's course fifty miles. The weather was fine. Thirteen yachts started. The race was won by the cutter Arrow, schooner Aline second, cutter Oimara third.

Brighton Races.

LONDON, August 5.—In the Brighton races today, the club stakes were won by Arlington, ridred by Lexington, and the Queen's plate by Kentucky.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 5, Evening.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 88⅝.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Evening, August 5.—Cotton on spot closed at 155 francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 5, Evening—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 93. 5-20 bonds in London quiet at 88¾; at Frankfort 88⅝; Erie 19¾; Illinois, 94⅝.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 5.—Bourse quiet; rentes 72 francs.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12⅝d; Orleans 13@13⅛d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s. 8d; red western 9s. 6d. Western flour 24s. Corn 28s. 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Pease 43s.

Pork 94s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 60s.

Spirits petroleum 7½d; refined is 7d. Tallow 47s. Turpentine 27s. 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 5.—Tallow 45s 9d@46s. Refined petroleum is 7d. Sugar 38s 9d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 53 francs.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £180,000. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs.

Cotton at Havre 154 francs on spot.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Organization of the National Association Completed.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The National Tobacco Association organized to-day, adopted a constitution and by-laws. Individuals and firms may be admitted upon payment of twenty-five dollars. The following officers were elected: Wm. E. Lawrence, of New York, President; L. H. Frazier, of Richmond, Va., Vice President; Joseph Hall, of New York, Treasurer. The President has authorized to appoint as Secretary Messrs. James Gallagher, of New Haven, Thomas Connell, of New York, and David Campbell, of New Jersey. The constitution was signed by a large number. The President will appoint a financial agent for each State upon his return to New York.

The banquet at the Spencer House, given by the Cincinnati Tobacco Trade Association, was the concluding ceremony of the Tobacco Fair. It was attended by two hundred and fifty persons. Responses to toasts were made by Miles Greenwood, Wm. E. Lawrence, L. H. McAlpine, Jas. Gallagher and others, eleven in all. The sentiment of many speeches was condemnatory of the unfavorable discrimination against the tobacco trade by the Government.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Fire—The Losses and Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—H. & W. Catherwood lose 2,000 barrels of fine whisky, insured for $27,500, which about covers their loss. Among other losers, principally by the fire are a number of bankers, including Jay Cooke & Co., who had advanced money to whisky dealers to pay tax on June 30th, under the act of Congress. The insurance companies will lose heavily. John Hannis has insurance for $1,000,000. The total loss on insurance of stock is $2,250,000, including $800,000 in the Republic and $15,000 in the Merchants' of Chicago, and $15,000 in Cleveland, New York and eastern companies are the heaviest losers. The London and $120,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $125,000. The Philadelphia companies probably lose $400,000. John Gibson & Sons correct the statement of last night that they had whisky in the Patterson warehouse. They lose nothing by the fire.

Edward Alberger, No. 518 Emmett street, died this afternoon from injuries received at the fire last night. This is the only death known to have occurred from injuries received there.

CINCINNATI.

EXPOSITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

Sale of Articles to Commence To-day—Meeting of the Western Wool Growers and Manufacturers' Association—Resolutions Adopted—Action of the Southern Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The attendance at the exposition of textile fabrics increased greatly to-day. It would have run a week with profit. Great multitudes poured in a steady stream through the building all day. The premiums will be awarded to-morrow, after which the sale of goods commences at eleven in the forenoon. Two days will be required to close out.

A special meeting of the Northwestern Wool Growers and Manufacturers' Association was held this morning in the exposition rooms. In the absence of the President, John G. Gross, of Ohio, one of the Vice Presidents took the chair. Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, Secretary of the Association, acted. Harry G. Griffith, of Chicago, Assistant Secretary. J. C. Stevens, of Ohio, offered, and Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, seconded the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Frequent changes in legislation in regard to tariff and taxes create fluctuations and uncertainties highly injurious to business men; and whereas, the tariff on wool and woolens was agreed on by representative wool growers and manufacturers and adjusted for mutual justice; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve the present wool and woolen tariff, and consider any agitation or radical change injurious and ill-timed.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the renewal of what is known as the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Resolved, That as the interests of the wool growers and manufacturers of the United States are identical, it is right and highly proper that they should cultivate more friendly relations, and to that end should attend our exposition more frequently.

On motion of G. B. Stebbins, of Detroit, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As members of this Association from abroad, and as visitors and exhibitors from the West and South at this exposition, we express our cordial thanks to the committees in Cincinnati for their constant and successful labors in making the exposition a success; to the business men of all classes for their hearty co-operation, and to the people we have had the pleasure of meeting for their kind and thankful attentions and generous hospitalities, which have made our stay so pleasant, and given us some idea of the great resources of the city, the wondrous fertility of surrounding, and the generous kindness of its homes.

Mr. Stebbins, of Detroit, also offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we notice at the unexpected and varied excellence of the work sent from the South and West, and welcome the presence of its writers from that section, as we trust may be an omen of growth in commercial and social intercourse, and of unity of feeling and benefit of our material interests, but of cordiality and good feeling between all the people of these portions of our common country.

The following were offered by Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, and adopted with unanimous assent:

WHEREAS, The gratifying success of this exposition, and the marked variety and excellence of fabrics, which have been made so materially increased by the efforts and presence of a large number of manufacturers from the Southern States; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the absence of the manufacturers of the Third Wool Association would be most beneficially increased by such manufacturers becoming parties to and by-laws would admit our Southern brethren to all the rights and privileges of the association now enjoyed by its Eastern and Northwestern members.

Resolved, That we fully concur in and appreciate the efforts now being made by the Southern manufacturers to co-operate with us, and that we invite them to become members in membership with us.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the name of the association should be so changed at the next annual meeting to be held in Chicago in February next, as to include the Southern with the Northwestern States in all the objects and rights of the organization.

H. B. Gordon, of Michigan, moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with Southern manufacturers, who at the time were holding a meeting at the Burnet House, and tender them an invitation to be present with the Association before its adjournment. The motion prevailed, and the chairman appointed as such committee H. R. Gardiner, of Michigan, Mr. Mortimer, of Bucyrus, O., and T. C. Stevens, of Ohio.

During the absence of the committee Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, spoke in favor of the aims and work of the Association, and urged the necessity of a permanent change in the annual meeting.

The committee on their return introduced a delegation from the Southern manufacturers. Dr. Bussey then read the following record of the action of the Southern Manufacturers:

CINCINNATI, August 5.—At a meeting this afternoon of the Southern Manufacturers in the Burnet House, Dr. M. J. Bussey, of Columbus, Ga., was called to the chair, and J. S. Kendrick, of Tuscumbia, Ala., secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting the invitation to attend the exposition of textile fabrics for the West and South, we feel that the object of the invitation was kindness shown to us since our arrival in their city. We hope this may be the beginning of a new era in the history of our common country, that may lead to greater prosperity in manufactures and all pertaining thereto, and henceforth and forever our interests may be one and indissoluble.

Dr. Bussey also noted the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Trade of this city to bring about a closer union of the manufacturing interests of the sections than has existed.

H. R. Gardiner moved a committee from the Western Association to co-operate with the committee spoken of by Dr. B. The motion prevailed, and the chair appointed W. M. Tracken, of Bucyrus, O.; Jesse R. Gardner, of Jonesville, Mich.; J. P. Goodale, of Elgin, Ill., Joseph Shields, of Davenport, Iowa.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the members and exhibitors at this exposition be invited and urged to attend and exhibit at the national exposition, to be held in New York in October next, under the joint auspices of the National Associations of wool manufacturers and wool growers.

The banquet of the textile fabric exposition at the Burnet House this evening was the last one. The room was ornamented with escutcheons representing all the Southern States and Territories of the Northern States. The British flag was at the head of the table, and the United States colors at the foot of it. The regular toasts and responses were as follows: "Our Country," reply by Mr. Sanders, of Cincinnati; music, national anthem; "Individual patronage of home productions the strongest protection to the skill and capital of American industry," Hon. Job Stevenson; music, "Star Spangled Banner;" "Cities of the United States," Hon. Horace Maynard; music, "Yankee Doodle;" "Dixie," "Commercial Courtesies," Hon. Anson F. Perry; music, "Hail Columbia," Mr. Bowen, President of the Association; Mr. Bussey, of Georgia, and others, made speeches.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The loss by the Philadelphia fire is generally estimated at over five millions. It is believed two lives were lost. All accounts agree that the fire was caused by the falling of the floors from the weight of whisky.

A meeting of workingmen was held in St. Louis Wednesday night, for the purpose of forming a State Labor Association, and the election of delegates to the National Labor Congress, to be held in Philadelphia on the 16th of August.

A dispatch from Long Branch to the *Sun* says: Secretary Robeson admits that Senator Cole has gone to San Domingo on a special mission. The Secretary declares that inside of one year San Domingo will be admitted to the Union. The Secretary received a dispatch from Ernest Laroche, the Haytien Charge d'Affaires, asking an interview. Laroche has had a long interview with Secretary Fish, and Fish has given him a letter to present to Robeson. The impression prevails that Grant will have some decision bearing upon the annexation project. Robeson will meet Laroche in the morning.

Dr. Brewster, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has arrived in St. Louis to ascertain, if possible, the circumstances of the death of the third wife of Dr. Duvall, who is now in Janesville jail, charged with poisoning his fourth wife. Mrs. Duvall number three died in St. Louis suddenly in 1, 1866, and it is said the body of the remains will be exhumed and subjected to a chemical analysis.

Two sons of C. D. Riggs, of Rochester, N. Y., one aged eighteen and the other eight years, were drowned in the neighboring town of Chili, Wednesday.

The century plant at a green house in Rochester, N. Y., put out twenty blossoms Wednesday. It is visited by hundreds daily from all parts of the surrounding country.

Geo. E. Shockley, extensively engaged in building dwelling houses in Boston and vicinity, hanged himself in a livery stable in South Boston, Wednesday.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The United States steamer Juniata went to sea last night, and the Dictator to-day. The Constellation was taken to the navy yard yesterday, and will proceed to Norfolk, where she will be retained as receiving ship. The Miantan double turret monitor, and the steamer Cambridge are also fitting out for sea at this navy yard.

Notices were served Wednesday on most of the Wall street bankers, who reside in Brooklyn, of suits to be commenced against them in the United States Courts, for the recovery of a fine for failing to make the required monthly returns of capital and business.

The President of the Atlantic Bank in Brooklyn has applied to the Commissioner to reduce the amount of personal property assessed on it to one-half. The affairs of the bank have not been conducted specifically since the death of Mr. Rushmore, to permit a correct statement in regard to its capital. The directors think, when the affairs are fully settled, that they will come out with about four hundred thousand dollars.

It is stated that by the request of Secretary Fish a number of gunboats have been placed at his disposal by Admiral Porter to watch the Spanish gunboats in New York harbor.

The Swedish Consul at New Orleans asks for contributions in aid of the sufferers by the conflagration at Gefle, nearly two-thirds of which city has been burned, and eight thousand persons rendered homeless.

At a meeting of leading citizens of Brooklyn Wednesday afternoon, it was resolved to organize a citizen's association, for the purpose of endeavoring to stamp out municipal corruption, and to abolish city "rings" generally. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization.

Notwithstanding the time for the reunion of the officers of the Union and Confederate armies in order to designate the positions of the forces at Gettysburg has been postponed till the week commencing the 23d of August, numbers not aware of the change are already on the ground and others are arriving by every train. The first stakes were driven yesterday. The positions of the "Iron Brigade" and those in the first day's battle has been indicated and fixed under the direction of Gen. Sol. Meredith. Other parts of the field will be examined to-day. Letters and telegrams have been received from all parts of the country, giving assurance that the attendance may be expected on the 23d inst. The exercises of that day will be closed by a complimentary banquet at the Springs Hotel.

At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Judge Storer heard an application, by William Sheets and wife, for an injunction against Graham and others, to restrain the latter from selling manuscripts, letters and correspondence of General Arthur St. Clair. The plaintiff claims that his wife is one of the heirs at law of her mother, who was one of the heirs of the late General St. Clair. She claims that as such she has an interest in the collection of papers which have been advertised for sale by Graham and which are now in his possession in Cincinnati. The other heirs of St. Clair are also made parties to the suit. On the applications of the plaintiffs, the court appointed the Sheriff a receiver to take possession of the papers described in the petition, and hold them until the further order of the Court. The case will come up for final disposition in a few days.

A treasury agent has been several days in Cincinnati, investigating charges against Gen. Young, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio. Fourteen charges are made against this officer.

W. A. Graham, of Lexington, Ky., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Surveys will commence at once.

It is rumored in Indianapolis railroad circles that the consolidation contract between the Pan Handle route and its connections and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, forming the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, will be cancelled at an early date, it being found that the present arrangements are not advantageous to the particular interests of either of the contracting parties. It is said that orders have already been issued countermanding the previous orders changing the initials on the rolling stock belonging to the different companies forming the consolidation. It is also reported that the consequently expenditures of one of the roads exceeded the receipts.

The Chicago ecclesiastical court met yesterday. A long protest against the action of Judge Jameson was presented and read, and the court adjourned. Before adjourning, Rev. Mr. Cheney left the city Wednesday for the South, to be absent for several weeks with his wife, Mrs. Judge Drummond, who is dangerously attending the trial of her husband, has become quite infirm.

Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, with a party of eight, including three ladies, on a trip round the world, reached Chicago Wednesday and left yesterday morning for Omaha. Mr. Wright, of the Chicago Tribune, and left yesterday morning for Omaha. They will exhaust about one year in the voyage.

It is reported from Port Henry, Essex county, New York, that the miners who turned out on a strike, have been to all the small iron ore beds, and forced the men to stop work. They have unloaded trains on the road, and ordered them home. All business is stopped in the town of Mortlake, one of the company furnaces. The Sheriff is there with a force prepared to call out a force large enough to keep the peace. The feeling between the people of these portions of our common country.

The following were offered by Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, and adopted with unanimous assent:

WHEREAS, The gratifying success of this exposition, and the marked variety and excellence of fabrics, which have been made so materially increased by the efforts and presence of a large number of manufacturers from the Southern States; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the absence of the manufacturers of the third Wool Association would be most beneficially increased by such manufacturers becoming parties to and by-laws would admit our Southern brethren to all the rights and privileges of the association now enjoyed by its Eastern and Northwestern members.

Resolved, That we fully concur in and appreciate the efforts now being made by the Southern manufacturers to co-operate with us, and that we invite them to become members in membership with us.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the name of the association should be so changed at the next annual meeting to be held in Chicago in February next, as to include the Southern with the Northwestern States in all the objects and rights of the organization.

H. B. Gordon, of Michigan, moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with Southern manufacturers, who at the time were holding a meeting at the Burnet House, and tender them an invitation to be present with the Association before its adjournment. The motion prevailed, and the chairman appointed as such committee H. R. Gardiner, of Michigan, Mr. Mortimer, of Bucyrus, O., and T. C. Stevens, of Ohio.

During the absence of the committee Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, spoke in favor of the aims and work of the Association, and urged the necessity of a permanent change in the annual meeting.

The committee on their return introduced a delegation from the Southern manufacturers. Dr. Bussey then read the following record of the action of the Southern Manufacturers:

CINCINNATI, August 5.—At a meeting this afternoon of the Southern Manufacturers in the Burnet House, Dr. M. J. Bussey, of Columbus, Ga., was called to the chair, and J. S. Kendrick, of Tuscumbia, Ala., secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting the invitation to attend the exposition of textile fabrics for the West and South, we feel that the object of the invitation was kindness shown to us since our arrival in their city. We hope this may be the beginning of a new era in the history of our common country, that may lead to greater prosperity in manufactures and all pertaining thereto, and henceforth and forever our interests may be one and indissoluble.

Dr. Bussey also noted the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Trade of this city to bring about a closer union of the manufacturing interests of the sections than has existed.

H. R. Gardiner moved a committee from the Western Association to co-operate with the committee spoken of by Dr. B. The motion prevailed, and the chair appointed W. M. Tracken, of Bucyrus, O.; Jesse R. Gardner, of Jonesville, Mich.; J. P. Goodale, of Elgin, Ill., Joseph Shields, of Davenport, Iowa.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the members and exhibitors at this exposition be invited and urged to attend and exhibit at the national exposition, to be held in New York in October next, under the joint auspices of the National Associations of wool manufacturers and wool growers.

The banquet of the textile fabric exposition at the Burnet House this evening was the last one. The room was ornamented with escutcheons representing all the Southern States and Territories of the Northern States. The British flag was at the head of the table, and the United States colors at the foot of it. The regular toasts and responses were as follows: "Our Country," reply by Mr. Sanders, of Cincinnati; music, national anthem; "Individual patronage of home productions the strongest protection to the skill and capital of American industry," Hon. Job Stevenson; music, "Star Spangled Banner;" "Cities of the United States," Hon. Horace Maynard; music, "Yankee Doodle;" and "Dixie," "Commercial Courtesies," Hon. Anson F. Perry; music, "Hail Columbia," Mr. Bowen, President of the Association; Mr. Bussey, of Georgia, and others, made speeches.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Outrages by Volunteers at Puerto Principe.

Fighting in Gen. Jordon's Department—The Spaniards Defeated—Foraging Parties of Cubans Captured and Executed—Spanish Troops Demoralized—Decisive Movements in the Eastern Department.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Advices from Cubans to their friends in this city to the 29th ult. state that General Quesada still has control of communication between the coast and Puerto Principe; that the Inhabitants of that city are completely at the mercy of the volunteer soldiery, who are committing every description of outrage in the city and country adjacent. It is now almost impossible to obtain supplies, and the suffering of the people is represented as very great.

Fighting is reported at several points in Gen. Jordon's Department, where the Spanish troops have been reinforced by two regiments of volunteers and a battalion of regulars from Havana. Near Santiago de Cuba the Cubans were attacked by a superior force of Spaniards, and at first were driven from their position with some loss, but they were rallied and reinforced by troops from Gen. Figuero's command, regained their position and compelled the Spanish troops to retire.

It is reported that a small foraging party of Cubans were captured near Remedios, and another near Saqua La Grande. The number of Cubans captured was eighty, and it is feared they were immediately executed.

The Cuban troops, it is reported, continued to be free from disease and in excellent spirits. The commanders are moving to take advantage of the present demoralized condition of the Spanish forces. The letters containing the above information state that in twenty days decisive action will be taken in the eastern department, which will give the Cubans control of affairs of that portion of the island.

TENNESSEE.

STATE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Senter Probably Elected by a Large Majority.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—The election in this city to-day passed off quietly. No disturbance of any kind occurred. Business houses were generally closed so as to give those employed an opportunity to work at the polls. The vote was full and the largest ever given. The returns are not yet in, but the vote is close, probably the majority in the city for Senter. The country districts go almost unanimously for Senter. It is stated that Senter will receive a majority of two thousand.

Three more arrests were made in New York yesterday, of persons conberned in frauds on the revenue by the revamping of cancelled stamps. One of the parties arrested Wednesday contracted to furnish stamps to the Senate, who burned several thousand dollars worth of the cleaned stamps, which were ready for disposal. It is said that many of the uncancelled stamps which had been resold have been recovered by the manufacturer of the stamps in possession of the police. Several more arrests are expected to-night, including several parties and clerks in banking houses and brokers offices in Broad and Wall streets.

The Republicans are jubilant over the anticipated success of their strike. Some printers now employing firms acceded to their terms yesterday, including Devith & Co.

A meeting was held last night to memorialize Congress for the abolition of duties on coal is being extensively signed in New York.

The naval court martial for the trial of Paymaster Bogart, charged with appropriating to his own use $30,000 to $40,000 of government funds, convened yesterday.

Nathaniel Kingsley is under arrest in New York, charged with defrauding the United States of distilled spirits, upon which the tax had not been paid, from his distillery to some place other than a bonded warehouse, and selling and abetting its concealment.

A man named Knott, one of the men who took an active part in the lynching of Berry, at Pulaski, Tennessee, a few days ago, died Wednesday, from excessive excitement occasioned by his crime.

Ten of the steamer Dubuque rioters have been held on a charge of murder. Three others were held for a further hearing. The examination of the Sonora men, Hill, Stokes & Co., and others, will be resumed to-day.

The will of the late Jacob Cram has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate Court of New York. Mr. Cram left an estate worth nearly a million dollars, mostly in real estate in this city and Chicago. The widow is provided, the entire estate is left to the four children of deceased, two sons and two daughters, in equal parts. The original will placed the property in charge of the widow, pending the partition of Henry A. Cram, in trust for their use, but in the codicil they are all declared in trust and bequeathed without condition, except the share of the daughter, Laura Virginia, wife of John Bridgeworth Wells, Esq., in which the executors are directed to hold the shares in trust during the joint lives of husband and wife. In case she survives her husband, she is to come into the possession of her share, and unless otherwise it is to go to her next of kin, or if she leaves children, to them in trust. The executors are Henry A. Cram, Thurston, Henry A. Ball and Henry A. Cram.

No further action has yet been taken by the United States Marshal relative to the seizure of the Spanish gunboats.

The suit of J. B. Brown against Col. D. J. Young, involving the title to the government property at Sandy Hook, and the payment of millions of dollars, is on trial at Parkersburg, W. Va., Chief Justice on the bench. Hon. B. Shrady and Hon. Geo. Bliss for Brown, and B. Smith and H. H. Blackburn for the United States.

The New York *Evening Post* says of the Central Pacific Railroad bonds: In reply to a question asked in another column, a responsible banking firm assert that the total amount of bonds that were authorized to issue is nearly $30,000,000, and to the certain knowledge of leading gentlemen less than $16,000,000 have been sold.

A steamer from Vera Cruz brings dates from the City of Mexico to August 1st. The examination of Carvajal, Espinosa, Sanchez and Vargas, on a charge of disloyalty, was in progress. Prominent citizens and Europeans had been arrested on suspicion of being connected with a plot to assassinate President Juarez and ministers, and pillage the city. Minister Nelson has not been appointed to succeed Lerdo de Tejada in behalf of the alleged conspirators. The revolutionists in Tamaulipas are being pursued by the national troops sent against them. The Indian war in Yucatan continues and is extending.

A special dispatch to the *World* from Helena, Montana, August 5th, says Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh has been elected delegate to Congress by a majority of 2,000.

The Vermont Council of Censors voted yesterday to recommend to the Constitutional Convention, to convene next year, the first Convention in the State Constitution in an article permitting women to vote; also amendments providing for the election of certain officers every two years, and for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Ryland Randolph, editor of the *Independent Monitor*, has been elected to the Legislature from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, by a majority of 500, being a Democratic gain of 400 in that county.

The Pacific Railroad has reduced the fare from San Francisco to New York to $150, currency, and to Boston $155.

There is a great deal of sickness among the newly imported South Sea Islanders at Honolulu.

The switch engine of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad exploded its boiler at Milwaukee yesterday, slightly

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

SENATOR BILLINGFELT has consented to become a candidate for renomination from Lancaster; and to defeat his nomination efforts have been systematically planned by the rings, to whom he has ever been a steadfast opponent. He is, however, a favorite with those who admire personal integrity and official fidelity and intelligence.

THE representatives of both wings of the Republican party in Mississippi have returned home, professing to be satisfied that the President will sustain their particular faction. We conclude, therefore, the President will not interfere at all. This is the part of wisdom, and a line of conduct that should commend itself to his Cabinet officers, as it has to the people of the country.

BY the election of the Rev. Dr. BITTINGER to the post of President of the Washington and Jefferson College, that institution has secured the services of a gentleman eminently able and every way fit for the high and responsible position. Dr. B. is at present the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Sewickley. For learning and elevation of character he stands deservedly conspicuous.

TO GET rid of paying his bounty tax, PACKER pretended to move from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, although the operation consisted in registering his name at the Merchant's Hotel and open a coal office, while his elegant family residence at Mauch Chunk is really occupied as formerly by himself and family. It don't require many such facts to make out the man.

THE *World* in response to some doubters on the point, is just now engaged in proving that the Democratic party is the free trade party. There was never much doubt of this in Pennsylvania, but we are indebted to the New York papers for proof of the statement arranged in concise form. The *World* presents this summary of the tariffs under Democratic administrations, and those in force when the Whig and Republican parties held powers:

Democratic, 1857 to 1842, average tariff, 29 per cent.
Whig, 1842 to 1846, average tariff, 35 per cent.
Democratic, 1846 to 1856, average tariff, 24 per cent.
Whig, 1856 to 1855, average tariff, 26 per cent.
Democratic, 1857 to 1861, average tariff, 19 per cent.
Republican, 1862 to 1864, average tariff, 42 per cent.
Republican, 1864 to 1868, average tariff, 48 per cent.

In the future, remarks the *World*, "the Democratic party will stand by its free trade land marks." Not the least doubt of it.

THE registry law, applicable to Philadelphia, is different from the general law for the remainder of the State. Three canvassers are appointed in that city by the Board of Aldermen to do the work of enrolling performed in other counties by the district assessors. The Philadelphia Aldermen are now engaged in appointing canvassers. The proceedings are harmonious and the Democracy submit, with apparent good grace, to the arrangement which is resulting in the selection of two Republicans and one Democrat in every precinct in the city. The new appointees are carefully chosen in caucus, and the elections merely ratify previous partisan decisions. We presume it is all right with the politicians, but it is not in accordance with our theory of a registration system that the officers to perform the duty of registering the voters should be selected by a political caucus.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch from Paris represents that the French people, owing to the action of the Emperor in proposing and the Senate in framing amendments to the Constitution of 1851, are beginning to recognize as possible that constitutional reform may be accomplished without force or violence. In all their political trials and changes of government this seems to have been the one lesson that France, and particularly Paris, could never comprehend. Points of great importance have been conceded by the Government—which, of course, means NAPOLEON. The right of the Corps Legislatif to select its own officers and govern itself, coupled with the right to initiate laws, makes that assembly, chosen by universal suffrage, a positive power in the nation. NAPOLEON seems to be acting with great wisdom, and he may yet succeed in uniting a strong government with the forms of a tolerably free Government.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia are endeavoring to amend the rules for the government of the primary assemblages of the party so as to avert the disgraceful scenes of recent occurrence in their nominating conventions. The plans suggested so far are to have a convention for each city or county office to be nominated, the wards to be represented according to their vote—one delegate for every 800 voters, and one for a fraction of over 400. When the conventions are organized the voting for candidates is to be done in the manner following, which, it seems to us, is worthy the consideration of the politicians of Allegheny county who are weary of the "marking" system in vogue with us:

"The name of each delegate shall be called by the Secretary, and the delegate so called shall rise from his place, come to the Secretary's table, and give his name, and the names of the delegates or candidates for whom he votes; whereupon the Secretary shall report the name in the minutes, and the President of the convention shall announce the name of the delegate voting, and the person or persons for whom he so voted, and in like manner shall each vote be taken."

There is no chance under this plan for skilful Secretaries, or for delegates to hide their violation of instructions and pledges.

NOT satisfied with defeating PENDLETON in the New York Convention, the Democratic leaders of the metropolis have now set to work to break down what remains of his greenback theory—that marvellous new way to pay old debts." True there is not much left of PENDLETON or his patent dodge, to finish off, but what there is the *World* grapples in a death hug. This is in response to the Ohio platform, and shows the peculiarly harmonious state of the Democracy. The *World's* platform for the new Democratic "departure"—we have had so many of late that we trust this one will be final—is a return to specie payments, instanter, and the formation of a Democratic Workingman's party on this basis. To inforce its idea it quotes a half dozen columns from the fathers of the faith, commencing with JEFFERSON and ending with SEYMOUR. Of course all this will prove mere bosh to the Pennsylvania Democracy. Have they not the negro question to settle? In a few years when the Democrats will be hunting up negro votes, a perception of the *World's* idea may dawn upon the unterrified wooden heads, but just now with the negro on their hands, the New York paper might as well suggest perpetual motion.

IRON MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

The Swedes Iron Mines, some forty miles distant northwesterly from Milwaukee, have been purchased by the three iron manufacturing companies of which Capt. B. B. WARD, of Chicago, is the founder and controlling proprietor—namely, the North Chicago, the Milwaukee, and the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Companies. These three distinct enterprises, originally owned by Mr. WARD individually, have been incorporated for convenience, and have met with the most wonderful success. They have already turned out 150,000 tons of iron rails, of a superior quality. With the new mines just purchased, new blast furnaces and puddling mills in the course of erection, and increased capital, their total product will be increased from 12,000 to 52,000 tons of pig iron per annum, and will turn out 35,000 tons of new rails and at least 50,000 tons of rerolled per annum. When Mr. WARD began these enterprises, he could not get a dollar of the stock taken, so timid were capitalists in regard to manufacturing investments in the West; but he built the mills at a cost of $205,000, soon after wards formed a stock company on $500,000, then expanded it to $1,000,000, and with the $800,000 additional now being invested gives a total capital of $1,880,000. The entire force of working men for the three mills and the mines will be 3,000, supporting a population of 15,000 souls. The annual product will amount to $3,500,000. This is regarded as so much clear gain to the West, as neither the labor nor the capital has been withdrawn from any other Western pursuits. The capital was from the East, as were most of the men. The Swedes mines are estimated to contain 40,000,000 tons of iron, a quantity equal to the entire American consumption for twenty-five years, and to our entire production of iron for thirty years. The quantity to be produced under the new arrangement will exceed the whole Lake Superior product. It is calculated that the cost of producing pig iron per ton will be $5 less than if shipped to Chicago from Pittsburgh or Cleveland. As the freight from this city to Chicago is about $6 per ton, the Chicago, Milwaukee and Wyandotte companies claim to be able to meet their Pittsburgh competitors half way, securing the market west of Chicago, and a portion of it for several hundred miles eastward.

The above facts certainly give encouraging evidence of the progress of iron manufacturing in the West, but it is remarkable that the paper from which we obtain them—the Chicago *Tribune*—is a strenuous advocate of the doctrine of free trade—a doctrine which, if put in practice, would utterly destroy this enterprise of which the editor speaks with such pride and satisfaction. Without adequate protection, this immense capital, and these thousands of workmen, would be thrown idle, and become the very reverse of "a permanent accession to the wealth of the West."

A COSTLY BILL OF EXPENSE.

The final presentment of our last Grand Jury, as published in the COMMERCIAL, calls attention to the fact that in our city and county there are over one thousand places open day and night, licensed to sell spirituous and malt liquors. Attention is also called to the large trade in wines and liquors carried on in drug stores, not only in violation of law but under circumstances which tend to make the business far more dangerous to the community, from the very fact of its being hidden from public sight.

But we know, what perhaps may not be so generally known, as the facts to which the Grand Jury has wisely drawn attention, that there are fully as many places where intoxicating drinks are sold without license as there are where the sale is regulated by law. We have heard the figures estimated as high as 2,000 unlicensed "rum holes," generally of the lowest order.

As the laws now stand, a licensed vender is pursuing a business which, without any regard to its moral or social bearings, is legitimate. He has his legal rights just as the merchant who deals in gunpowder or nitroglycerine. We do not propose to discuss or go into any of the moral issues of the case, but to put the calm, economic question to our taxpayers, "Does it pay to permit the sale of intoxicating beverages?"

It might very legitimately come within the range of the consideration of this question, to show that by far the largest amount of our popular disorder—the violations of the peace and quiet of our cities and larger towns—spring directly from the sale of intoxicating drink. We do not now refer to crimes, but simply to those brawls, and revels, and noisy demonstrations, the frequent recurrence of which, at any particular place, renders that place unfit for the homes or the sanctuaries of any people. To put the question into a business form, "Does not the neighboring rum shop decrease the value of your homestead property?"

But we find that the sale of intoxicating drink not only promotes disorder but crime, and crime is very expensive to any community. The grand jury brings its indictment against this traffic in these words:

"There are to be found in almost every block of building, on our most public thoroughfares, drinking houses of the lowest grade, alluring thousands of our young men to certain destruction, many of whom might otherwise be the hope of the State. It is not, however, a matter of surprise, with this alarming state of things around us, that our prisons are filled to overflowing with criminals, and our city sinks abroad to open day, and so much destitution and wretchedness are everywhere apparent. We have not enough during our session to satisfy us that an alarming state of facts existing from our present system of granting licenses."

These are the words of well-known citizens, calmly expressed under the solemnity of their oath. Crime necessitates police regulations, courts, juries, judges and jails. These are the big items in our tax bills, the heavy running expenses of every city like our own. It has frequently been demonstrated that two-thirds of the cost of crime in all our larger cities may be, with justice, charged up to the account of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The grand juries of New York and Philadelphia have repeatedly and earnestly filed their protests against this most exhausting and expensive evil. In an article on this general topic the New York *Times* indorses the following startling statistics: "Ninety per cent. of the inmates of the alms-house (New York city) are more or less intemperate; eighty-four per cent. of sick paupers were frequenters of dram shops. Out of 27,851 commitments to prison in a single year, 23,817 were of persons of intemperate habits, of whom 9,726 were females."

Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "One of our Grand Juries in a recent presentment traces three-fourths of the crimes committed to the use of intoxicating liquors. This is indeed a serious record." A personal canvass of the prison and poor house records of the State of New York brought the following startling figures to the public eye: "Over three-fourths of the paupers and nearly five-sixths of criminals are made such by the use of intoxicating drinks."

So long has the public ear been accustomed to the recital of the moral enormities of intemperance that it cares little to hear of the wastefulness of this great evil. If we could gain access to the ears of the men who control the temperance movement, we should advise them to make a more general use of the facts and figures which appeal to men's interests rather than their sympathies, to their pockets rather than to their benevolence. Not that we underrate what moral reformers are doing and have done in this direction, but simply because we feel that it is a long, uphill enterprise of moral reform that has men's appetite and such tremendous money interests against it. We must lead men to see that the pecuniary interests of the many ought to be considered rather than of a few. Talk less of the happiness of hearts and homes that is sacrificed, and talk more of the millions of dollars and the thousands of lives which the rum-interest costs Pennsylvania every year. By a recent estimate, based upon the returns at the office of the Internal Revenue, at Washington, we note that the nation spends *fifteen hundred millions of dollars* annually for intoxicating beverages. In the list of States, Pennsylvania stands second in her wasteful expenditure in this direction, only having cost us, in 1867, over *one hundred and fifty millions* of dollars for alcoholic drinks. The average cost of what thus goes down our throats, is fifty dollars a year for every man, woman and child in the State.

Then, too, by the use, or rather the abuse, of our corn and rye and wheat in the manufacture of these popular but dangerous drinks, we enhance the price of bread at home and thus worse than waste millions of gold which we might receive for our surplus cereals in foreign markets. Now does it pay for us to give more for bread that the rum traffic may be enriched? Is it profitable to pay these heavy personal taxes for jails and juries and poor houses that the rum trade may flourish? Is it just to permit a traffic in these dangerous drinks, when thousands who never drink must pay the bills which the traffic renders necessary? It is the people who are interested—let them answer the question.

"The Christian Radical."

We have had it in our heart for some time to write that this paper is one of the most thoroughly awake religious papers that we know of. In every respect it commands favorably with any "west of the Alleghenies." It is always fresh, independent and able. It belies not its title—nevertheless liberality is its chief characteristic. We do not precisely know to what denomination it belongs, only it is thoroughly Evangelical. We suspect that it is not specially the favorite of any denomination, though we cannot see why it should not be liked by all. It may be that it takes to "the Methodists," and they to it most. The "*Radical*" was removed from Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, about six months ago, and we are glad to know that it has lost nothing, but is going ahead as the result of the change. D. Schindler is the Editor, and G. F. Weaver Associate Editor. To neither name is appended "D.D.," or anything of the sort; so there is no knowing that they are more or less than plain Christian men, publishing a good religious paper for a living, at $2 50 a year.

EXPECTATION concerning the transportation of the products of India, China and Japan by the Pacific railroad, is not likely to be realized at once. The experience that has been had on this point has demonstrated that, with the present rates of the road, it will convey but a small part of the freight. As to time, even, the superiority of the railroad over the Isthmus route, as to ordinary goods, has not been demonstrated. Freight now goes by steamer from New York to California in twenty-four days. Most shippers overland will tell you that not unfrequently goods sent by rail and boat to Omaha are as long as that on the way.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET is the title of a neatly printed little paper by S. L. Cuthbert, Pittsburgh. Its motto—"the boys and girls of to-day—the future rulers of the country," reflects the object, which is well worthy a up in its pages. It is filled with good reading for youth, and we wish it might have an extensive circulation. It is furnished at sixty cents a year.

THE MEXICAN MONUMENT.

A Description of the Shaft and its Surroundings.

Few of our readers may be aware of the fact that the monument to the memory of our heroes who fell in Mexico has been completed, and is now one of the most attractive features of the capitol grounds at Harrisburg. Col. W. L. Foulk, who passed an hour at Harrisburg, *en route* from Philadelphia to join the First United States Infantry, stationed on the Lakes, gives us the following particulars regarding the monument: The appropriation to pay for the work was made by the Legislature, we believe, of 1856, and but little energy was displayed towards its construction until Governor Geary came to the Executive chair in 1866. Under his direction, the commissioners named in the act proceeded with the work, their first duty being to order the statue of victory, which was cut at Florence, Italy, of pure Carrara marble. The entire height of the monument, from the base to the top of the statue is 76½ feet. The base is constructed of granite taken from the battle-field of Gettysburg, and consists of four layers, in the form of steps—the first three having a depth of ten inches each and the fourth twenty inches. The first layer is twenty feet square. On the top of this base is a solid marble die, with four buttresses, each of which is surmounted by a marble eagle, of exquisite workmanship. On this die is placed the main shaft of the monument, which is of the Corinthian style of architecture, and is four feet at the base, with a gradual taper to the capital, where it is three and a half feet. The capital is a square block of marble, tastefully sculptured. On this stands the figure of "Victory," which is nine and a half feet high. From this position in the right hand, the figure of it, being held in her right hand, an arm extended, is another wreath. In the embrace of the left arm are the national colors, handsomely executed, while her right foot is planted on a cannon.

Surrounding the monument is a fence of appropriate unique and tasteful design. The posts sustaining the two horizontal rails are composed of a series of iron rods, bound together like the Roman fasces, and each surmounted by a double battle ax. These compose the frame work of the fence, and much resemble a gun rack. Instead of iron or wooden palings, condemned muskets, with bayonets fixed, have been substituted. Every part of the fence has been painted to make it weather proof, and should an old soldier find himself in front of it when an order to take muskets should be issued, he would feel an irresistible impulse to step up to the rack and take his gun, so striking is the resemblance to a gun rack in a first-class armory. Outside the fence is a grass plat of fifteen feet on each side, which again is surrounded by a gravel walk of ten feet.

On the different squares of the solid die on which the shaft rests, are the names of the following battles in which the Pennsylvanians participated: Cherubusco, Monterey, Buena Vista, Molina del Rey, Contreras, La Hoya, City of Mexico, San Casme, Puebla, Garita de Belen, Huamantla, Puerto Nacional, Cerro Gordo, Chepultepec, Vera Cruz, Palo Alto.

The inscription is on the west side, and is as follows:

Erected
By the State of Pennsylvania,
1868,
Commemorative of her citizens
who lost their lives
during the war with Mexico
in 1846—47—1848.

The cost of the monument entire was $13,000, and is highly creditable to the liberality of the State and to the skill and taste displayed by the Commissioners in its erection.

The Possible Cotton Crop of the United States.

We have in the United States the best soil and the best climate for cotton, and cheaper and more rapid means of transportation of our cotton to market, by river and railroad. In 1852, according to an estimate made with the greatest care and submitted to Congress, we produced in the 3,150,000 bales—

Number of hands employed	787,500
" acres cultivated	6,300,000
" acres additional cultivation	30,700,000
" hands required	4,900,000

Here we have 32,000,000 acres of uncultivated cotton lands in the South, with a need of at least 4,000,000 more of laborers before all the cotton lands are under cultivation. In the estimate of production of 1852 eight acres are given to each hand, and these slave hands took one good hand and a mule, in the improved, intelligent mode of culture, will take care of twelve acres of cotton. One bale of 450 pounds to the acre would give 5,400,000 pounds of cotton, which at only twelve cents a pound yields $648. Is there not large profit in this?

The product of cotton in the rich bottom lands of Arkansas, Alabama and Texas is estimated at two bales to the acre, and one hand can cultivate from six to ten acres of cotton, on five acres of corn, with the requisite mules. Texas has the capacity to produce more cotton in any one year than has ever been produced in the world in any one year. All that is required to make us in all time to come, as we have been since the beginning of this century, the greatest cotton producers of the world, is a thorough and an intelligent reorganization of labor in the cotton States, and a large increase of the number of laborers devoted to this special branch. Here it is where Chinese and Japanese emigration will work out its mission on this continent.

Monequa Medicinal Spring.

For twenty years past there has existed a spring of wonderful medicinal virtue on the line of the Northern Central Railway, a little less than two miles north from the borough of Canton, Bradford county, Pa. A new railway station has been established there, and the name of an old Indian chief, Monequa, given to it. Ever since the discovery of the spring it has had little more than a local reputation, though the cures of rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofula and various diseases of the skin and kidneys its waters have effected are numerous and remarkable. The spring and adjacent grounds have recently been purchased by Peter Herdic, Esq., of Williamsport, and he has now nearly ready for occupancy a large hotel building, within a few feet of the railroad station, at which the cars will stop when all is finished. Here invalids can repair and enjoy a quiet home, while partaking of the invigorating waters of Monequa. And the tired editor, too, if it is claimed, can retire for a week or a month, and enjoy more than the benefits of Saratoga in the water, while the rural scenery is said to far surpass that immediately surrounding the springs of Saratoga. But the great attraction will be the healing properties of the waters, which patrons of the Herdic House, Williamsport, will have the use of, as well as those stopping at Monequa. Probably no better idea of the curative properties of the water could be given than the following analysis of one gallon of water made by Dr. Gregg, of Elmyra, N. Y.:

Chloride of sodium, 1,695; chloride of potassium, trace; carbonate of soda, 1,091; carbonate of lime, 1,251; carbonate of Magnesia, 1,272; oxide of iron and alumni, 3,976; sulphate of lime, 1585; sulphur, 1,585; organic matter, 585; carbonic acid, 1,673. This spring discharges two hundred gallons of water per hour, which contains one quarter volume of sulphurated hydrogen, or fifty gallons.

THERE was more "good guessing" in New York last week in regard to the purchase of five-twenties by the Secretary of the Treasury. On this "guessing" there were large purchases which carried up prices. Here is the cause of the speculation on the Secretary's movements. On Monday, July 26, there was a vague rumor on the subject. 5-20s of 1862 were then quoted 123¾@123⅞, and 5-20s of 1867 120¾ to 120⅞. On Thursday, when this rumor assumed the form of a definite report, confidently asserted, 5-20s of 1862 rose to 124¾ and 1867s to 121¾ to 121⅝. On Saturday 5-20s of 1862 sold as high as 125⅛ and 1867s as high as 122¾. On Monday morning, August 2d, the Secretary actually ordered the purchase of two millions per week. Thus the rise caused by what must be called lucky guessing at the Secretary's intentions, amounted to two per cent. on these bonds. The New York *Post* suggests to the Secretary that "such lucky guessers as those who, week after week, have divined his intentions before he made them public, ought to be specially taxed. 'Guessing' as a profession might be made to yield revenue to the government."

THE bank clerks of New York have a Mutual Benefit Association, which is well worth imitation in other parts of the country by bodies of clerks or mechanics. By the payment of two dollars initiation fee, monthly dues of fifty cents, and fifty cents upon the death of a member of the association, each one is assured that, in the event of his death, his family will receive $200 in cash, together with the amount accruing from the special levy of fifty cents from each member. As the membership now numbers over nine hundred, the aggregate sum thus paid is nigh $1,000. The merits of such a mutual system of life insurance are manifold. It involves no outlay for salaries, office rent, agencies or commissions, and the amount due is paid promptly upon the death of the insured, and in cases of destitution, money is advanced for funeral expenses. Its popularity with those for whom it is designed is evident from the fact that, of one thousand one hundred and ninety-three bank clerks in New York City, over nine hundred have joined the association.

SENATOR WILSON has written a private letter to Mr. Parton, which of course at once found its way into the papers, thanking him for his article in the *Atlantic* on Congressional corruption, especially for the conclusion that the corruption is much less than it has been represented. He says that he has served with more than two hundred Senators, and among them all there have been only seven with whom he could so much as suspect of a corrupt motive. "Many," he adds, "are weak—sometimes let things go that ought to be arrested, out of friendship; but to take money for passing or defeating measures I am sure is a very rare thing." The Senator should stand prepared to give a reasonable explanation how Senators and Members, going to Washington poor, leave there rich after spending a great deal more than their legal pay.

AN interesting ceremony took place on Sunday in the church of the Holy Trinity, (Protestant Episcopal,) Philadelphia, when three young men, two white and one black, were ordained by Bishop Stevens to the ministry. The Gospel for the day was read in an impressive manner by Mr. Durand, the colored candidate for orders, and a part of the communion service by Rev. Wm. J. Alston, rector of St. Thomas (colored) Church. The only drawback to the pleasure of the occasion is the fact that Rev. Phillips Brooks, who preached the sermon, is soon to leave Philadelphia, to become rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

THE GREATEST DRINK.—The Philadelphia fire, which swallowed nearly forty thousand barrels of whisky.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Says a Havana letter: There are 3,000 empty houses in Havana, and the city looks gloomy and deserted. In the evening you can hardly meet a single person on the streets. A great many dry goods stores have been closed for want of custom. Andrew & Co., a large private firm in this city have failed. The *Diario de la Marina* has an article this morning in relation to the proposition to sell Cuba to the Cubans. It says that Spain will never sell the Island to the Cubans, even should the United States become surety for the payment of the money; and concludes with the words, "Cuba shall remain forever the property of Spain."

The *Advance* sensibly advises parents who "would not train up a child to idiocy" to give it some stronger meat than the "good-little-boy-who-loves-his-teacher," stories got up by the religious publication societies for the Sunday-School-ols.

The carelessness of those who use steam boilers, and the importance of the office of inspector of Boilers, is illustrated by the report of the Inspector of New York for June. The whole number of boilers inspected was 373, and the whole number of defects discovered was 351; of which 31 were regarded as specially dangerous.

New York capitalists and railroad operators are exceedingly jealous of Philadelphia in getting ahead of them on the Norfolk and Northwestern Railroad. That offer of the rich English firm to take seven millions of the stock was a little in the chain of events that they did not count upon. Wall street don't like it.

The loveliest bride ever seen at Niagara is there now, and she wears a coralie tint silk dress, with long train, trimmed with a deep point-lace flounce, above which is a row of pink and white marabout feathers, as a heading. The short skirt is turned over at the back, and fastened with a small bunch of pink and white feathers; boots to correspond, of pink silk, with high French heels.

There are about 7,000 tailors in New York, and about half as many more in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and other neighboring places. Probably an equal number of women are engaged with them in the manufacture of clothing. About 3,000 are now on a strike. It appears that a tailor and tailoress working conjointly eighteen hours a day can barely earn $14 a week, even on the highest priced work.

The interest on the national debt of Spain is $82,000,000, while the other national expenditures may be set down at $12,000,000, making a total of $119,000,000. On the other hand, the estimated revenues are only $107,000,000, leaving a certain deficiency of $42,000,000, which may possibly be still larger, even without further outlay in Cuba. Borrowing is out of the question. The last loan yielded only thirty to forty cents on the dollar, and that was taken by the Spaniards rather as a matter of patriotic devotion than from the expectation of return.

The famous watering place at Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake Bay, is to be opened again.

An item has been going the rounds, says the Boston *Traveller*, that coal from the Provinces can be laid down in Boston at $4 50 per ton, with the duty off. The duty on foreign coal is $1 25 in gold, which at the present price at which it is sold by the cargo would make the price, duty off, about $5 50, 2,240 lbs. If the duty was reduced to fifty cents, gold, which would satisfy the miners, coal from the Provinces could be landed here at $6 per ton, currency; or, if there was no duty, at $5 25.

Emigration from Nova Scotia to the United States is going on at a rapid rate. Through the efforts of the Hon. Andrew Mackinnon, of Nebraska, over seventy families are preparing to emigrate this fall to the Platte Valley. If the leading men of the province do not bestir themselves and carry through annexation pretty soon, there will be little left to annex but an unenanted wilderness.

The *Levant Herald* says that the Turkish Government is reported to have ordered from an American inventor thirty *mitrailleuses*, which will throw out grapeshot at a range of from 1,500 to 2,000 yards.

Ecclesiastical Courts and the Civil Law.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Placing ecclesiastical laws under the protection of civil law need not and would not subject questions of conscience and faith to the jurisdiction of our civil courts. Every man, having a right to worship God in his way, connects himself with whatever church pleases him best. In so doing he makes choice of faith and doctrine and brings himself under the peculiar discipline of that church. If a presentment is made against a member of any church it is his right to be tried according to the law of the church, and why should not the civil courts have power to protect him in that right in case the ecclesiastical court attempt to try him contrary to the law of the church? That injustice was attempted by the Episcopal court, for Bishop Whitehouse has succeeded in getting his Convention to drop the "Protestant Episcopal," and to substitute "The Church in the Diocese of Illinois." That injustice we say was attempted in the Cheney case at Chicago, but because Mr. Cheney's rights of property were endangered a civil court exercising chancery powers put a stop to the trial. Why should not the power of the civil courts exist when rights of conscience, of religious faith, are endangered? Property is but dross compared with religion, and the religious rights of a man should be as carefully and zealously guarded as his property.

In the recent trial here nothing was developed against the accused but bare insinuation and innuendo. Contrary to every rule of law the general character of the accused was assailed by evidence of reputation, and that, too, without being either preceded or followed by testimony bearing directly on the specific charges. In our criminal courts the general character of a man is his own property, his castle, and it cannot be impeached until he has himself thrown it into the scales. If he sets up his good character as a defense, then, and not until then, may the prosecution assail it. Strip the Linn trial of all such evidence and there is not left the merest shadow of a case against him. Now, if ecclesiastical courts were obliged to try cases according to the rules of evidence recognized in all civilized courts, how much ill feeling, bitterness and shame might have been avoided by the court, witnesses and everybody else connected with that trial?

The result of the trials here and in Chicago clearly proves that the present system of ecclesiastical courts is badly defective, and that there is sore need of reform. What that reform shall be will probably be determined soon. Whether that remedy shall be the one herein suggested is worthy of consideration.

The recent ecclesiastical trials here and in Chicago, in which was witnessed the grossest disregard not only of the law of the church but also of the law of the land, suggest the inquiry whether such courts should not be recognized and protected by the law of the State. Of course the first such an idea seems repugnant to the sentiment in this country that the State should have no power over the church; out it does not follow that the idea would do any violence to the sentiment. If an ecclesiastical court were protected by the law, the court would have the power of the law to compel the attendance of witnesses as well as to secure a fair answer to every proper question; while the accused would be safe against the admission of hearsay and improper testimony—testimony not intended to prove the offenses, but to determine the character of the accused.

Had the late ecclesiastical court here conducted its business according to the rules of all civil courts; admitted no testimony that would be rejected as improper in all other courts, denied to the prosecution counsel the privilege of telling in his concluding argument what Smith, Jones and Robinson would have sworn had Smith, Jones and Robinson appeared to testify, the prosecution would not have "closed the case," and the scandal would not have lived so long. Indeed, it may be said that the trial would never have been heard of, nor would the Theological Seminary and Professors be nursing their mortification to-day under the ban of public disfavor. As it was, this court proceeded in the face of all human laws, and in the apparent forgetfulness of all divine laws.

An Important Case—Washing Iron Ore in the Juniata River.

MESSRS. Martin Bell, Aaron Byer, David Hensney, John Campbell, John Bell and others, some time since filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, S. C. Baker, to restrain him from washing iron ore in the Little Juniata river. The plaintiffs allege that they are the owners of certain lands in Blair county, on the Juniata river. They set forth that the river is a public highway, and that for more than thirty years they have enjoyed the free use of it. That the defendant is engaged in the manufacture of iron, and in connection with his business had an ore bank in Logan township, from which he has washed large quantities of ore on the banks of the stream, the dirt from which was carried into the river, corrupting and polluting it for miles; in consequence of which the water of the stream was rendered unfit for domestic or culinary purposes, unwholesome for drinking, destructive to the fish in the river, and materially damaging to the rights of the plaintiffs. They asked that the defendant might be restrained from any such further use of the stream. The plaintiffs allege that the water is polluted for a distance of eighteen miles down the stream from where the ore-washing takes place. On Tuesday, Judge Taylor fixed the 24 of September for the hearing of the application for an injunction.

IT is estimated that there are now about 3,000 cotton and woolen factories in the United States, of which 87 are exclusively engaged in cotton-raising, Southern and Southwestern States, with about 224,000 spindles. Others are projected in those States, and the number will doubtless be very much increased in the course of a few years. The largest number of mills is now found in Georgia, where there are 21, with 69,782 spindles. North Carolina has 17 mills and 24,289 spindles; Virginia and Tennessee 14 each, with an aggregate of 49,780 spindles. Of the northern and Western States Massachusetts leads, having 305 cotton mills and 1,487,000 spindles; Pennsylvania has 517; New York 261; Rhode Island 262; Connecticut 284; New Hampshire 116; Illinois 152; New Jersey 116; Indiana 115; Ohio 114; Maine 102; Vermont 69; Michigan 59; Iowa 32; Wisconsin 42; Oregon 8; Kansas 7, and California 6.

THE Cleveland *Herald* remarks on the Linn trial as follows: Considering that the court that tried him was seemingly organized as a court of conviction, the privileges conceded as a matter of right to the worst criminal in a court of justice being denied the accused in this ecclesiastical Star Chamber, the acquittal is a convincing proof of the extremely flimsy character of the charges. From what appeared in the evidence, we recognize the mostly born of tea-table scandal and sewing circle tattle, and were taken up in spite at some strictures on matters of church government published by Mr. Linn.

THE *Jewish Record* says that the Synod of Jewish Rabbis, which has just been held, has recognized three new principles: 1st. Individual authority in religious matters. 2d. The primary importance of free scientific investigation. 3rd. The rejection of the belief in Israel's restoration. The Synod also recommends choral services and the use of the organ in the synagogue, and musical performances on Sabbaths and festivals.

PERSONAL.

Americans registered at the office of Bowes, Brother & Co., Paris, for the week ending July 21, were: Dr. A. C. Murdoch, Mr. C. Yeager and Mr. E. H. Howe, of Pittsburgh.

Isaac Toucey's death was caused by brain disease, though he remained conscious to the last moment. He leaves no family. His will contains some very generous donations, including one of $30,000 to Trinity College in Hartford. Some years ago his will comprised a bequest to ex-Governor Seymour, but as that brother in politics preceded Mr. Toucey in death, another disposition had to be made.

A correspondent writes of Miss Braddon's illness as follows: "Reference to sensational writers reminds me of the continued mental alienation of Miss Braddon. Several months ago I learned with sorrow that her mind had become seriously affected, and that it had been found necessary to place her under special medical care and partial restraint. Remembering the immense amount she had written, and the marvelously sensational character of her works, I was not surprised at such a painful result. I am happy to hear that judicious and kind care have done much towards her restoration, but she is forbidden to write, and although her passion for writing is still great, this prohibition is very rarely relaxed."

Our dispatches inform us that a naval Court Martial has been ordered to try Lieutenant Commander H. B. Seely, of the United States steamer Pawnee, for alleged cruelty to one of his men. The barbarism with which this officer is charged, is the hanging up by the wrists of a sailor and there keeping him in the most tormenting condition, for three full days and nights, until his arms were completely paralyzed and he was nearly dead. On reaching Portsmouth, Virginia, he was entirely helpless, having had little or no medical aid. He was transferred to the Naval Hospital, and the opinion prevailed that his arms would have to be amputated. If the conrtshall find the above alleged facts to be true, dismissal from the navy in ignominy and disgrace, would be a light punishment. Seely is a disgrace to humanity.

Admiral Charles Stewart, formerly known as "Old Ironsides," was ninety-one years of age last week, having been born in Philadelphia on July 28th, 1778. While his mind is as clear and vigorous as ever, and his general health good, it is reported that he is suffering from what is supposed to be a cancer of the tongue.

The proverbial conservatism in England has strongly changed within the past few years. At all events the prominent advocates of reform are generally of higher relative condition socially there than in this country. It would be hard to gather in New York so influential an assemblage in behalf of woman suffrage as that which filled a hall in London on the 17th ult. Mrs. F. A. Taylor presided; Mrs. Fawcett, wife of the member of Parliament from Brighton; Mrs. M. D. Conway, Mrs. Charles Kingsley, John Stuart Mill, Lord Houghton, Karl Blind, the Right Hon. James Stanfield, M. P., and Charles Kingsley, Professor Masson and others occupying places on the platform. Addresses were made by Lord Houghton, Mr. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. John Morley. They were generally able and temperate appeals for suffrage extension.

George W. Kirkland, formerly of Bucyrus Ohio, married on the 1st instant Miss Mollie E. Brown, of Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory. The wedding was the first in Atlantic City, and the wedding cards were the best and only ones the market afforded. They were a very neat matter style of playing cards. On the one of hearts was written, "Mr. and Mrs. Dr. James Irwin, at home, Thursday evening July 1, 1869. Ceremony at nine o'clock." On the king of hearts was written the name of George W. Kirkland, and on the queen of hearts the name of the bride, Mollie E. Brown.

Mrs. Eleanor R. Campbell, of Kansas City, Mo., gives notice in the papers there that she will release all her interest in a large amount of property sold recently by her deceased husband, and conveyed by deeds which omitted to convey her dower. She proposes to do this without fee or reward, "not wishing to make money at the expense or by the mistake of others, but to do unto all as she would have them do unto her."

Commodore Vanderbilt is now believed to be the richest man in New York, with the possible exception of Astor. He owns a majority of stock in such great corporations as the New York Central, Hudson River, Harlem, Southern Michigan and Lake Shore Railroads, and is accredited to be worth at least one hundred millions.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION for ameliorating the condition of Irish emigrants is proposed at St. Louis not long hence. A preliminary meeting was held there on Tuesday evening. Mr. John D. Finney, who presided on the occasion, said: "It is to inaugurate, if the thing can be accomplished, a movement that certainly for Irishmen must have a deep interest. It is not intended, so far as I understand it, to encourage the emigration of Irishmen, but to take him when he arrives here and, if possible place him in such a position as shall enable him to rise and make him such a citizen of this great republic that it can look at him with pride. It is the intention of the parties who originated this project—who have taken it to heart, if possible, to induce Irishmen to settle on the soil—to cultivate it, become farmers and become the bone and sinew of the country, as the Germans have become—to exert such an influence as the Germans exert to-day—almost all-powerful—an influence that no other nationality on the face of the globe exerts. We want the Irish to effect combinations to the extent that the Germans have done, and to exert that influence upon the Government of this country and upon their own race that would last 'throughout coming generations.'"

THE Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* says a good story is told of an amateur agriculturist living not a thousand miles from Berkshire county, who was advised by one of his neighbors to plant sunflowers with his beans in order to obviate the task of poling. He followed the advice; in due course of time beans and sunflowers came up and waxed strong, the beans coiling around the sunflower stalks beautifully, and he congratulated himself on the fact that he had discovered an effectual method of raising beans without being driven to the disagreeable necessity of carrying bean-poles from the forest. But his beans were raised out of the soil, roots and all, in a few weeks, by the rapid growth of his new fangled bean-poles, and hung withering between heaven and earth.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALDO, ALEX. ANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. S. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGES—DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. B. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GR

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 133.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 5, 1869.

We are pleased to notice the continued ease in our local money market. The demand for loans is quite moderate, and there is no trouble for the banks and private lenders to fully meet it

—Government bonds are steadily working up to marvelous figures, yet it seems reasonable from the spirit of advance with which the market is invested to expect still higher points. The heavy purchases by the Government of its own bonds, and the last monthly exhibit of the national debt are most flattering to the management of Mr. Boutwell. Fortunately for the Secretary and the country the revenue continues to come in like a flood tide. The debt has been decreased nearly seven millions and a half during the last month, and yet the Treasury is full. There is on hand over a hundred and three millions in specie, which, if reckoned in currency, amounts to a hundred and forty millions of dollars, and in currency over twenty-three millions—in all upwards of a hundred and sixty-three millions in currency. With this enormous specie basis, and with the prospect that the revenue will continue to come in at about the same rate, why should not Mr. Boutwell call and cancel a much larger amount of the debt? Why keep this dependent fund idle? A much larger amount of the debt should be paid and the interest saved. The Secretary is doing well, but he can do more. Let us hope that the next month will show a much greater reduction of the debt than the last month.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	124¾	124¾	124¾
1862 5-20's	123	124	123¾
1864 5-20's	123¾	124	123¾
1865 5-20's, old	123¾	123¾	123¾
1865 5-20's, new	122½	122½	122½
1867 5-20's	122½	122½	122½
1868 do	116	116¼	116¼
10-40's	116	116¼	116¼
Gold	136	136	136

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	136¼	136¼	½	...
U. S. 6's, 1881	124¾	124¾	...	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123¾	123¾	...	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	123¾	123¾	...	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	123¾	123¾	...	¼
U. S. 10-40s	116¼	116¼	...	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	122¾	122¾	...	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	122¾	122¾	...	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122¾	122¾	...	¼

—The stock market shows more activity and firmness. The speculation in Northwestern and St. Pauls has stimulated the list generally, and at present indications favor the probability of a more active movement in the direction of higher prices.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10:00 A M	11:00 A M	12:00 M	1:35 P M	4:00 P M
August 5, 1869.					
New York Central	203¾	204¼	204¾	205	205¼
Hudson River	183	183	183	183	183
Harlem	165	165	165	165	165
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	131	131	131	131	131
Michigan Southern	107	107	107¼	107¼	107¼
Illinois Central	142	142	142	141¾	142
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Fort Wayne	102	102	102	102	102
Chicago and Northwestern	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	115¾
Toledo and Wabash	74	74	74	74	74
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	...	104	...	103	...
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37¾	...	37¾	...
St. Paul	87¾	88¼	...	87¾	87¾
St. Paul, preferred	93¾	93¾	...	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37¾	...	37¾	...
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	...	39¾	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	38¾	39¼	...	38¾	39¼
Adams Express	69	69	...	69	69
Merchants Union Express	...	...	...	...	10½
American M. U. Express	41	41	...	41	41¼
Wells, Fargo Express	20	20	...	19¾	19¾
United States Express	47¼	47¼	...	47¼	47¼
Gold	136	136	136¼	136¼	136¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

Changes:	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	206¾	208¼	...	1¾
Hudson River	184	183	...	1
Harlem	166	162	...	4
Reading	97¾	97¾	...	¾
Mich. Central	131	131	...	...
Mich Southern	107¾	107¾	...	¾
Illinois Central	141¾	142	¼	...
Cleve. and Pitts	107¾	107¾	...	¾
Fort Wayne	102	102	...	...
Chicago and North.	87¾	88¼	½	...
do preferred	97¾	97¾	...	...
Rock Island	114¾	115¾	1¼	...
Tol. and Wabash	73¾	73¾	...	...
do preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	168	165	...	1
St. Paul	87¾	88¼	½	...
do preferred	89¾	90¾	...	...
Ohio and Miss	37¾	37¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	...	...
Western U. Tel	38¾	39¼	¼	...
Adams Express	69	69	...	...
Merch U. Ex	10½	10½	...	...
American M.U. Ex	41	41	¼	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾	...	...
United States Ex	48¼	48¼	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, August 5, 1869. }

Our city merchandise markets exhibit no marked activity, yet business is still fair for the season, and what is better, the trade that is doing is legitimate and healthy, speculative movements being at a discount. Flour is firm and quiet. The receipts are meagre. No spring wheat flours are coming in as they are higher at the west than here. Some dealers are now getting their supplies of winter wheat flours from Southern Ohio. Grain continues quiet, and there is an easier feeling on all kinds. Provisions are fairly active, and prices are strong, with an advance on shoulders and ribbed sides. Groceries are quiet, and sugars and coffees are firmer, but not higher. Choice butter is in request, with very light receipts. Eggs are dull, and prices show some weakness; there is no demand except for cooking purposes. The market was well supplied to-day with apples and peaches, and we note a further decline. In other articles there is nothing worthy of special remark.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We note a further decline. Sales of good to prime at from $@$ bbl.

BUTTER—There is a decidedly improved demand for good table butter, with an upward tendency in prices. We quote common to good at from 20@25c; prime solid at 25@26c, and Western Reserve in Jr at 28c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Are still very dull, with a weak feeling in prices. The demand is exceedingly light. Those guaranteed perfectly fresh and full count are selling at 17@18c ₰ dozen.

BERRIES—Blackberries are in good supply with sales on wharf at $1 25 ₰ bucket; from store in cases, at $6 00; cases, 60 quart baskets in each, at $7 00.

PEACHES—Large receipts. Sales at from $1 50 @2 50 ₰ box.

MELONS—Sales of watermelons at $35 00 ₰ 100, and citrons at $7 50@8 00 ₰ 100.

BEESWAX—Demand light at 40c ₰ lb for pure.

BACON—The market is fairly active, and values are strong, with an advance in shoulders and rib sides. Sales of shoulders at 15¾@16c; rib sides, large; clear sides 18@19½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23½@24c; canvassed smoked hams 22c; canvassed and dried beef 22c. Last in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21c. Mess pork ₰ bbl $34 50.

SEED—Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50. Is clover and timothy there is nothing doing.

SALT—Sales of No. 1 to the trade at $1 80@ 1 85, and in jobbing lot at $1 95@2 00.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Dull at 7½@9c, as to quality.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged. We quote Goshen cheese extra at 16½c; Ohio Goshen at 15@15½c; Ohio Factory at 14½c; Hamburg 16c; and Western Reserve at 13@14½c.

HAY—Sales of new crop, baled, on wharf, at $20 @@21 00. Sales from country wagons at from $14 00 to $20 00.

MILL FEED—Per Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale $ hundred, 95c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@56c ₰ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple cider is worth 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60 ₰ pair by the coop.

BRANS—Very dull at from $1 50@2 00 ₰ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₰ lb, as to quality.

OIL BARRELS—No demand. We quote at $1 60@1 65 each for new.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand at 50c from first hands, and 55@60c out of store.

CHEESE—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 2 ₰ bbl, and Johnstown's at $2 25.

FLOUR—The flour market is inactive. Stocks of western flours are very much reduced, especially spring wheat flours, which cannot be placed here for the prices at which they have been recently sold. Although there is but a small demand from jobbers, holders are not disposed to offer any concessions in order to effect sales. We quote from store as good as this, $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 25, and in sacks @ $6 50@6 75; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks @ $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, Allegheny and the several mills in Pittsburgh brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 25@6 00, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of prime yellow, kiln dried, at $1 00 ₰ bush.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of all kinds of grain are on the increase, but dealers here are somewhat cautious in making transactions. Wheat is in fair milling demand at $1 35@1 40 for old red winter, and $1 25@1 30 for new; a very choice quality of the latter would probably command 5c ₰ bushel more. Corn is easier, with light demand; sales of 171 sacks yellow ear on wharf at 95c; 1 car prime yellow ear to arrive at $1. Oats are dull and lower; we quote on track at 65@66c, and from store at 68@70c; sales of 3 cars new to arrive at 50c ₰ bushel. There is no demand for rye, and prices are entirely nominal; in the absence of sales we quote old at $1 20, and new at $1 10@1 15. There has been nothing done in barley for some time past, and it is out of the question to give reliable quotations.

WHISKY—Business fair and prices are steady. We quote highwines at $1 08@1 10, common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12@1 15. Bye and bull corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, August 6, 1869. }

The market for both crude and refined, although a strong feeling was prevalent, showed but little improvement, yesterday, so far as business was concerned, only three sales having been reported, and one of them a settlement of contract. Crude oil ruled very firm all day at 14½@14¾c for spot or seller August, and 14¾@14¾c for seller all year. Prices of refined advanced about ⅝c ₰ gallon on all deliveries, and the market closed firm. We quote spot at 31¾c; last half August at 32¼c; September at 33c, and October to December inclusive 33c bid. We are advised of the following transactions:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls spot (settlement of contract).....15c
1,000 bbls spot.....14¾c

REFINED OIL.

3,000 bbls on spot.....31¾c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 5.—Closing prices 4th: Crude quiet at 17½@17¾c in bulk, and 23@23½c in bbls; refined firm at 32c on spot.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and firm. P. R. S. to W., 30¾c; S. W. spot, 31¾c; crude 17c.

LOUISVILLE, Pa., August 5, 2 P. M.—Market unchanged; holders firm at $5 00@5 25; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, August 5, 2:00 P. M.—Quiet but firm; crude 17½@17¾c; refined, demand good; prices advance; 32¾@32¾c.

TARR FARM, August 5, 2:15 P. M.—Market firm; buyers offering $5 00, sellers holding for $5 75@5 75.

SHAMBURG, Pa., August 5, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet; few sales at $5 15.

PIT HOLE, August 5, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet and not much doing. Some small lots offered at $5 00.

OIL CITY, August 5, 12:30 P. M.—Market nominal at $5 00@5 25.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 5, 1:45 P. M.—Market steady at $5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 5, 2:00 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $5 65.

TIDIOUTE, Pa., August 5, 3:15 P. M.—Market firm but very quiet at about $5 30@5 35; weather cool and pleasant.

ROUSEVILLE, August 5, 2:10 P. M.—Market firm; no oil offered, holding very small lots at $5 75; no buyers at over $5 55@5 60; weather clear and cool.

NEW YORK, August 5, 2:15 P. M. *London Ans*gust 5.—Petroleum in London 1s. Spirits unchanged. In Antwerp 51¾ francs.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J Snow	300	Thomas Hazlett	100
Fisher Bros	230	James Wilkins	300
Wingrove Bros	130	J Lewis	60
Bly & Black	60	Gwinn & Sowers	1700
Jackson Bros	2800		
			5,500

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 576 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philada.

Standard Works, 500 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Forsyth Frew & Co. 309 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Livingstone Bros. 600 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Montgomery, Koehler & Co. 301 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Lile-Gray & Co. 720 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia

Total shipments Refined.....2,561 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooks, B. & Co., 81 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKeesport & Rogers, 25 bbls refined to A P Phipps, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....109 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } THURSDAY EVENING, August 5, 1869. }

CATTLE—The sales of cattle from Wednesday and to-day up to yesterday at noon foot up 1,835 head. The offerings were mostly of the lower grades, for which prices are from ¼@½c ₰ lb lower than last week's figures. The better grades were in good demand, and sold readily at full prices. Last week prime shipping steers sold at 7¾@8c, with some extra at somewhat higher rates; the same class of stock cannot be quoted above 7½@7¾c. The Eastern markets are reported fully as dull as our own for the lower grades of stock. The following sales were made yesterday: Corbit to Graff 15, weighing 15,400, at $6 62. Harper & Sl. to Briggs 61, weighing 81,100, at $7 50; Davis to Uller 18, weighing 18,800, at $6 25; J. C. Davis to Maynes 19, weighing 19,700, at $6 50; Smith & Sloan to Sellner 21, weighing 20,220, at $6 00; Moore to Fritz Bl, weighing 20,000, at $6 00; Hoover & T. to Graff 5, weighing 21,270, at $6 50; Holmes, L. & Co. to Graff 5, weighing 3,180, at $5 80; Holmes, L. & Co. to Kelley 6, weighing 12,240, at $5 75; Holmes, L. & Co. to Uller 1, weighing 1,130, at $5 50.

SHEEP—The sales of sheep from Wednesday of last week to Wednesday of the present week, inclusive, aggregated 12,800 head. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were quite active at full prices. The common grades comprised the bulk of the offerings. The market ruled dull, and the prices obtained were lower than last week. Prime to extra may be quoted at 5@5½c; fair to good 3½@4½c, and common to culls 2½@3½c. Hooper, Erisman & Co. report having tought some 6,000 head during the week at prices ranging from 3½ to 5½c.

HOGS—The hog market has been dull, and prices are 2c to 2½c ₰ cwt lower. The sales reported from Wednesday to-day and to-night including Tuesday of this week amounted to 7,062 head. With only a moderate demand, buyers do not seem at all anxious to invest at anything above our quotations. We now quote Philadelphia and Baltimore Yorkers at 9½@9¾c, and Baltimore at 9½@10c.

Coal Exports Monongahela Navigation Company, for July.

POOL NO. 1.

Bushels in boats	368,100	
" flats	6,000	
		374,100

POOL NO. 2.

Bushels in boats	873,900	
" flats	139,500	
		1,013,100

POOL NO. 3.

Bushels in boats	132,000	
" flats	118,500	
		251,500

POOL NO. 4.

Bushels in boats	156,500	
" flats	168,300	
		325,100
Total		1,963,800

The Wool Trade.

The Washington *Reporter* of this week says: We can notice but little change in the wool market since we last wrote. There is scarcely any being purchased in this vicinity, and reports from the east represent the market as quiet, with little or no variation in prices.

We quote from our Ohio exchanges a few sales of clips at prices ranging from 45@49c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 5, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par.

FLOUR—Firm at $5 90@7 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—More active; No 1 sold at $1 10@1 42, closing unchanged; No 2 sold at $1 30@1 31 this afternoon the market is quiet at $1 30; for No 2, seller August.

CORN—Advanced 1c; sales of No 2 at 88@89c; rejected at 81½@83c; no grade at 78c in store, closing at 89@89½c for No 2; this afternoon 89c was bid for No 2, seller last half of August; 90c asked.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged at 59@59½c for No 2; 47 @47½c for rejected, closing at 46@46½c for No 2.

RYE—Firmer at 99@99c for No 2, and 82@83c for rejected.

BARLEY—Firmer and quiet; No 2 in store nominal at 93@97½c.

HIGHWINES—Active and excited at the opening, but closed easier; sales at 90@91c.

PORK—Firm and active at 13¾@14¼c for common to prime Cuba.

LARD—Firmer. Sales of prime at 9½@9¾c, and 9¾@9¾c for No 2 seller August; 9¾@9¾c for seller September; 9¾@9¾c for seller year.

BULK MEATS—Firmer and more active at $3 56@5 00 for cows; $5 50@6 25 for fair to medium; $6 90@7 12½ for good to choice; $8 75@10 00 for extra.

HOGS—Opened firm and active, but closed weak at $6 90@7 00 for medium; $6 12½@6 70 for good to choice; $8 75@10 00 for extra.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Flour—low grades in good demand, super sold at $4 25@4 40; XX $4 50@4 75; XXX $5 00@5 25; XXXX $5 75@6 00. Wheat active for choice other grades dull; small sales No 2 spring at $1 10; No 2 red at $1 30@1 31; extra strictly prime red $1 32@1 33; choice to fancy do $1 40@1 50. Corn in better demand; No 2 mixed sold at 75c; mixed in bulk 70@75c; white 79@81c; common yellow in sacks 75c; choice white 80@82c. Oats firm and better; new mixed in bulk 42@45c; do in sacks 44@46c; do white sacks 46@48c; new mixed choice to fancy white 48c. Rye steady; prime new 85c. Whisky steady at $1 08@1 12. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm but quiet, with but little disposition to buy or sell; pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 13½@13½c; clear rib sides 18½@18¾c; clear sides 19@19½c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19½c in tierces in a small way at 19c. Kegs 20½c. Cattle in better demand at $4@6@6 50; mostly to butchers at $6@6 50. Hogs active and firm at 8@9¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full rates; red $1 20@1 25; white $1 30@1 45. Corn still more pressing; car 86@87c. Oats in good demand at 45@50c, the latter rate for prime white. Rye, $1 05@1 10. Barley in good demand; the sales during the last two days comprise 714 bbls at $2 25@2 50 for medium to choice; $3 00@3 ₰ bbl for the number in attendance from all cities was unusually large. Whisky dull and lower; sold at 91 and 93 bbls at $1 08; some conflict between dealers. Provisions in moderate demand and prices firm; pork at $33 50. Bulk meats 16c for shoulders and 16¾c for clear rib sides. Bacon—shoulders 17c; clear rib sides and quiet; no demand. Butter 25@30c. Eggs 15c. Lard 19c. Kentucky sold and kegs 19½@20c; discount buying. Money market unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and 1@2c better. Corn quiet but firmer. No 1 sold 91@93c. No 2 do 90c. Oats dull and inactive; old No 1 State held at 60c; new nominal. No 1 Canada barley at $1 10@1 15. Barley without movement and nominal. Petroleum dull, inactive and nominally unchanged; refined held at 29@30c; for August and September; crude oil dull at 16@16 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat a shade better; extra market quiet; old dull at $1 41; new $1 37; Wabash $1 36; white Michigan $1 36. No. spring $1 16, rejected sales. Corn quiet; old No 1, 86c; new do 85c, seller August. Oats quiet; old No 1, 50c; new do 55c, seller August. Rye dull; no 2 new 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—Flour quiet and steady. Choice low and Minnesota $6 50@6 75. Wheat quiet for No. 2. Corn quiet; old and steady at 90c for No. 2. Oats dull; No. 2 at 46c. Barley nominal.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136¼.

NEW YORK, August 5—P. M.

MONEY

The demand for money is very moderate and the market easy at 5@7 ₰ cent. on call, with Governments and mixed collaterals. Prime business notes 8@10 ₰ cent., but the discount market generally is very dull.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange very dull; nominal quotations 109¾@110 for prime bankers' bills at 60 days, and 111¾ to 110½ for sight. The steamer Eagle for Havana today took $25,000 in specie.

GOLD

The dullness of the Gold Room was relieved by increased activity and a firmer feeling. The change was due to private cable telegrams from Europe, reporting lower prices for bonds at London and Frankfort than those of the press. This decline in bonds was attributable to an uneasy feeling in the money centers of Europe caused by the Italian complication. The price opened at 136, fell to 135½, advanced to 136¾, and closed at 136¼. Carrying rates 5@7 ₰ cent. Clearances $42,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm but business quite moderate. Coupons '81, 124¾ @125; do '62, 122@122¼; do '64, 122¼@122¾; do '65, 122¾@ 124; do new, 122¾@122¾; do '67, 122¾@122¾; do '68, 122¾@122¾; 10-40's, 116¾@116¾; Pacifics, 111¾@111¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull and lower. Missouris 87¾; old Tennessees 61¾; new 58¾; old Virginias 58; new 61; old North Carolinas 37; new 36¾.

RAILWAY MORTGAGE BONDS.

Among railroad mortgages there is a good demand for Union Pacific bonds, and they sold up to 88¾@89 ₰ cent.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was very dull throughout the day on Vanderbilt road, and prices declined. There was rather more pressure to sell these stocks, based on a report that Commodore Vanderbilt was to sell California and no consolidation would take place until his return. There was increased activity and buoyancy in Northern shares generally, with Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island and Michigan Southern as specials. The market closed steady.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 40¾; Cumberland 34¾; Western Union 42; Quicksilver 34¾; Mariposa do preferred 55¾; Pacific Mail 38¾; Adams Express 69¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. 19¾; American 41; United States 48¾; Merchants' Union 10¾; New York Central 183; Erie 25¾; preferred 57; Michigan Central 131; Michigan Southern 107¾; Illinois Central 141¾; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northwestern 87¾; do preferred 97¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 76; Rock Island 115¼; St. Paul 87¾; do preferred 93; Wabash 73¾; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne 102; Chicago and Alton 168; Ohio and Mississippi 37¾; Burlington and Quincy 168; St. Joseph 90.

MINING SHARES.

Gregory $2 10; Smith & Tarbox $2 90.

Balance in the sub-Treasury: gold $78,924,565, and currency $13,379,956.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton without decided change. Sales 1,000 bales at 34c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 14,2 7 bbls; flour dull, heavy and 10@15c lower; sales 9,200 bbls at $5 30@5 45 for superfine State and western; $6 70@7 25 for extra do; $6 90@7 20 for extra Western; $7 30@7 60 for white wheat extra; $8 50@7 60 for round hoop Ohio; $7 90@8 70 for extra St. Louis; $7 30@8 00 for trade and family brands; $8 25@10 50 for fancy and choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 130 bbls at $4 75@ 5 75. Corn meal dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat—western at $1 06@1 10; red, and small lots at $1 10. Receipts of rye 16,700 bush; wheat 148,200 bush; corn 1,000 bush; oats 1,000 bush. Barley and barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn 41,100 bush; oats 3,000 bush. Rye better but closed quiet with the advance nearly lost; sales 6,000 bush at $1 13@1 16 for round hoop Ohio; western at $1 07@1 12½ for round do, closing at $1 09 @1 10 for No 2; $1 14 for western part do. Receipts of oats 13,3 0 bush; more active; sales 80,000 bush at 76c@80c for western; 81@82c for Jersey; 82@83c for new Pennsylvania; 68@77c for new Virginia. Beef in fair request; sales 40 barrels Carolina mess at $18. Coffee less active; sales 1,200 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar easier; sales 900 hhds at 11¼@11¾c for Cuba and 11¾@12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm; sales 1,000 bbls crude and 31½@32c for refined. Hops quiet. Linseed oil quiet and heavy; sales at 86@87c. Tallow firm at 9¾@9¾c for new mess, closing at 9¾@10 12½c. Pork—firm and active at 13½@14c for common to prime Cuba.

Lard active and firm. Mess pork 25c higher; sales at $36 34 00. Lard 1c higher; sales at 19c. Dry salted shoulders 15½@16c; sweet pickled hams 23@23½c; round lots at 16@16½c.

CATTLE—Receipts and more active at $4 50@5 00 for cows; $5 50@6 25 for fair to medium; $6 90@7 12½ for good to choice; $8 75@10 00 for extra.

HOGS—Opened firm and active, but closed weak at $6 90@7 00 for medium; $6 12½@6 70 for good to choice; $8 75@10 00 for extra.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Flour—low grades in good demand, super sold at $4 25@4 40; XX $4 50@4 75; XXX $5 00@5 25; XXXX $5 75@6 00. Wheat active for choice other grades dull; small sales No 2 spring at $1 10; No 2 red at $1 30@1 31; extra strictly prime red $1 32@1 33; choice to fancy do $1 40@1 50. Corn in better demand; No 2 mixed sold at 75c; mixed in bulk 70@75c; white 79@81c; common yellow in sacks 75c; choice white 80@82c. Oats firm and better; new mixed in bulk 42@45c; do in sacks 44@46c; do white sacks 46@48c; new mixed choice to fancy white 48c. Rye steady; prime new 85c. Whisky steady at $1 08@1 12. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm but quiet, with but little disposition to buy or sell; pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 13½@13½c; clear rib sides 18½@18¾c; clear sides 19@19½c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19½c in tierces in a small way at 19c. Kegs 20½c. Cattle in better demand at $4@6@6 50; mostly to butchers at $6@6 50. Hogs active and firm at 8@9¾c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 15,000 bush of No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 42@1 43; 7,500 do at $1 43; 1,500 do sample at $1 45; 2,500 do spring at $1 40; 2,000 do Chicago do at $1 41. Corn dull but firm; sales 10,000 bush No. 2 at 90c; 2,000 bush sample at 91c; 1,000 bush kiln dried at 86c. Oats quiet; sales 6,000 bush at 60c; no sales reported above 71@72c. The Eastern markets are reported fully as dull as our own for the lower grades of stock. The following sales were made yesterday: Corbit to Graff 15, weighing 15,400, at $6 62. Harper & Sl. to Briggs 61, weighing 81,100, at $7 50; Davis to Uller 18, weighing 18,800, at $6 25; J. C. Davis to Maynes 19, weighing 19,700, at $6 50; Smith & Sloan to Sellner 21, weighing 20,220, at $6 00; Moore to Fritz Bl, weighing 20,000, at $6 00; Hoover & T. to Graff 5, weighing 21,270, at $6 50; Holmes, L. & Co. to Graff 5, weighing 3,180, at $5 80; Holmes, L. & Co. to Kelley 6, weighing 12,240, at $5 75; Holmes, L. & Co. to Uller 1, weighing 1,130, at $5 50.

SHEEP—The sales of sheep from Wednesday of last week to Wednesday of the present week, inclusive, aggregated 12,800 head. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were quite active at full prices. The common grades comprised the bulk of the offerings. The market ruled dull, and the prices obtained were lower than last week. Prime to extra may be quoted at 5@5½c; fair to good 3½@4½c, and common to culls 2½@3½c. Hooper, Erisman & Co. report having tought some 6,000 head during the week at prices ranging from 3½ to 5½c.

HOGS—The hog market has been dull, and prices are 2c to 2½c ₰ cwt lower. The sales reported from Wednesday to-day and to-night including Tuesday of this week amounted to 7,062 head. With only a moderate demand, buyers do not seem at all anxious to invest at anything above our quotations. We now quote Philadelphia and Baltimore Yorkers at 9½@9¾c, and Baltimore at 9½@10c.

NORNY'S

PATENT TASTELESS

PRESERVING POWDER,

FOR

REYMER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR WESTERN PA.

NOTICE.

OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the Allegheny River will be obstructed from the 15th DAY OF JULY TO THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869, by the construction of the Bridge of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railroads.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer A. V. R. R.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair, BONES AND HORNS,

No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

HOFF'S
Malt Extract,

PURE—GENUINE—IMPORTED.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The great success of this WONDERFUL PREPARATION is the best guarantee that can be offered of its fine qualities. Beware of imitations, and have withstood the impartial test of time.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN,

2½ Murray street, New York

☞Sole Agents for the United States, &c. MWF

WHEAT.

A Few Thousand Bushels

PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by

D. WALLACE,

333 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
20 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.

H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 5, 1869.

River stationary, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 5 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 5, 1869.

River rising, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 71° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, August 5, 1869.

River rising slowly, with about five feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 5, 1869.

River falling, with twenty inches in channel. Weather clear; thermometer 68° at 6 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Hough

The Daily Commercial.

PEABODY MEMORIAL.

Unveiling of the Statue of Mr. Peabody at the Royal Exchange, London—Speeches by the Prince of Wales and Minister Motley.

On the 13d of July the Prince of Wales, in the presence of a distinguished company, publicly unveiled and inaugurated the statue which the citizens of London have erected to commemorate the munificence of Mr. George Peabody towards the poor of the metropolis. The ceremony was conducted with much dignity. The principal authorities of the city of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, played a conspicuous part in it; many of the principal merchants and bankers, including the Governor of the Bank of England, joined in the pageant, as did also Mr. Motley, American Minister, with many other persons of consideration. The windows and roofs of every house commanding a view of the fine spectacle were crowded with spectators, and altogether the occasion was extremely interesting. The ceremony took place at the eastern side of the Royal Exchange, where the Prince, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Motley, and other distinguished personages were escorted in carriages by a guard of honor, consisting of a troop of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Benjamin Phillips, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, made a speech to the Prince in behalf of the Committee, in which he said:

"This statue, which your Royal Highness is about to inaugurate, will commemorate an act almost without a parallel in English history. (Renewed cheers.) It is the spontaneous expression, the free-will offering of numerous and grateful people, and the testimony of their honest sense of the philanthropic character, exemplified during his life. It will proclaim its own history, and 'point a moral to adorn a tale.' It will tell to future generations and for all time, to our children and to our children's children, how a plain and earnest man, born in another country, settled among us, and by a long, prosperous and honorable career became one of our merchant princes, and, having realized a kingly fortune, conceived the desire of distributing it in his life, not with the object of self-aggrandizement, but for the godlike purpose of ameliorating the sufferings, assuaging the woes, and elevating the social and moral condition of his fellow-creatures. [Cheers.] But there is something in the free and unsectarian character of Geo. Peabody's gifts broader, deeper and grander than the gifts themselves, for they are like the gentle dews from Heaven—they bless no special flower, but impart their fragrance, beauty and strength to all they alight upon. Your Royal Highness, in discharging their duty to the public in carrying out this statue the committee were desirous of honoring George Peabody in every possible way, and, with the further view of paying a graceful compliment to the country from which he sprung, came to the unanimous determination to intrust the execution of it to his fellow-countryman, that equally distinguished sculptor, Mr. Story. Of this magnificent work, as I have said before, *will tell its own history.* I have but little to say; but I am sure the Prince will not fail to recognize in Mr. Story's successful production the great genius of his master mind, the beauty and originality of his art, and the faithful and vigorous manner in which he has fulfilled the trust reposed in him. [Hear, hear.] And, lastly, your Royal Highness, let us hope that this statue, erected by the citizens of London to do the honor of one of Columbia's truest and noblest citizens, may be a symbolical of the peace and good will that exist between the two countries [cheers], and that a people springing from the same stock, speaking the same language and inspired and animated by the same love of free dom and free institutions, may live in uninterrupted friendship and happiness. Prolonged cheers.] Your Royal Highness may remember the language so beautifully expressed by George Peabody, in the letter that accompanied his last noble gift, when speaking of America, he said: 'I will pray that Almighty God will grant to it a long career of prosperity in the intelligence and virtue of its citizensas it will be glorious in unexampled power and prosperity.' [Cheers.] Your Royal Highness, these are sentiments uttered by a man of ripe age, and alike experienced in the use of his birth and to the country of his adoption. May they in pire us, and may they find an echo through the length and breadth of our own and happy homes." [Loud cheers.]

THE SPEECH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To be sure there is nothing very valuable in it, and they do say Mr. Arthur Helps writes all the Prince's pretty little speeches, but it being the speech of a Prince, and in such an occasion, it is worth while presenting it in print on this side of the Atlantic. He said:

Sir Benjamin Phillips, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel sure that all those who have heard the words which have just been uttered cannot but be gratified by what has been said. Allow me to say to you that, among the many duties which I have to perform, and which I have the privilege of performing, none could have given me greater pleasure than to assist and take part in the inauguration of the statue on this occasion. The name of George Peabody is so well know to all of you that really I feel some difficulty in saying anything new of that remarkable man; but, at the same time, it affords me the greatest gratification to join in paying a mark of tribute and respect to the name of that great philanthropist and philanthropist—I may say, that citizen of the world. [Cheers.] England can never adequately pay the debt of gratitude which she owes to him. [Hear, hear.] London especially, where his wonderful charity has been so liberally distributed. For a man not born in this country to give a sum, I believe, more than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling for purposes of benevolence is a fact unexampled. [Cheers.] His name will descend to posterity as one who, as Sir Benjamin Phillips so justly remarked, has tried to ameliorate the condition of his poorer fellow citizens, and especially to benefit their moral and social character. I have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the statue which is about to be unveiled, but having had the privilege of knowing the sculptor, Mr. Story, for a space of now about ten years, I feel sure it will be one worthy of his fame as a sculptor, and worthy also of the man to whom it is dedicated. [Hear, hear. Before concluding the few imperfect remarks which I have ventured to address you, let me thank Mr. Motley, the American Minister, for his presence on this occasion—cheers—and assure him what pleasure it has given me to take part in this great and, I might almost say, national ceremonial of paying tribute to the name of his great and distinguished countryman. [Loud cheers.] Be assured that the feelings which I personally entertain towards America's cans are the same as they ever were. I can never forget the reception which I had there nine years ago, and my earnest wish and hope is that England and America may go hand in hand in peace and prosperity." [Prolonged cheers.]

THE STATUE UNCOVERED.

At the conclusion of His Royal Highness's address the statue was uncovered, and at the signal from Lord Mayor a loud and prolonged cheer was raised as its being exposed to view.

THE SPEECH OF MINISTER MOTLEY.

Mr. Motley was received with enthusiastic cheering, from the distinguished company, and spoke as follows:

"May it please your Royal Highness, My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen—I thank you sincerely for the very cordial reception you have given me, and for the kind words addressed for the kind and courteous words he has been pleased to use. I should be glad, as an American citizen, to pronounce a fitting eulogy on our great philanthropist, but the brief and rapidly fleeting moments allotted to this occasion will not permit such eulogy. Nor is it necessary. His name alone is eulogy enough. [Cheers.] Most fortunate as well as most generous of men, he has discovered a secret for which mines might sigh. In vain do they seek for keeping a great fortune for himself through all time. For I have often thought in this connection of a famous epithagh, familiar, no doubt, to many who now hear me—What I spent I had; what I gave I have; what I kept I lost.' [Cheers.] And what a magnificent treasure, according to these noble and touching words, has our friend and the poor man's friend preserved for himself till time shall be no more, and

"Tongue to be his bounty shall rehearse
When all the breathers of this world are dead."

Of all men in the world he least needs a monument; but as it was to be erected I am glad and proud that the task was intrusted to our great American sculptor, whom I have had the honor and happiness of calling my intimate friend for many years. [Cheers.] It was my good fortune, during a recent residence in Rome, to see the statue which has just been unveiled in the busy heart of England's great metropolis by the royal hand of England's prince. I saw it grow day by day, beneath the plastic fingers of the artist, and I had the privilege on one occasion, which I shall never forget, of seeing Mr. Peabody and his statue seated side by side, and of debating within myself, without consulting them, as a satisfactory conclusion—if I may be allowed so confused an expression—which was the more like the statue to Mr. Peabody, or Mr. Peabody to the statue. [A laugh.] It is a delightful thought that the sons of humanity will daily throng the crowded mart will see him almost as accurately as if in the flesh, and that generations after generations—that long, yet unborn, but I fear never ending procession of London's poor—will be almost as familiar in the future with the form and features of their great benefactor as are those of us who have enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship in life. [Cheers.] Your Royal Highness, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the courtesy with which you have listened to me."

THE SCULPTOR MAKES HIS LITTLE SPEECH.

Mr. Story, the sculptor, being called on, said joccosely he had no speech to make. He added, significantly, pointing to the statue, "That is my speech" a remark which occasioned much merriment. This brought the ceremony to a close.

CITY MATTERS.

Another New Military Organization.—A meeting of the late members of the 153th Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the Pittsburgh Fire Zouaves, was held last evening at the office of Col. George F. Morgan, Fourth avenue, for the purpose of organizing a battalion. After a few small talk discussion of the project it was determined to proceed with the organization of the First Pittsburgh Fire Zouaves, and Col. G. F. Morgan was elected to the command. The other officers will be elected at the next meeting. The uniform adopted was that of the Fifth New York, known as Duryea's Zouaves, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the cost of the same. A resolution was adopted inviting all who have served in the army, as well as all young men in the city who may wish to join a military company, to call at once at 115 Fourth avenue and enroll themselves. At the meeting last evening eighty men were enrolled, which is a good beginning for the enterprise, although five full companies are promised. The next meeting will be at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Officer Peter Dressler, of the Mayor's police, will convey twenty prisoners, now confined in the county jail, to the workhouse this morning, arrangements having been made for their reception. The forms of the workhouse commitments have been prepared, and as the law empowers the Mayor to send persons convicted of drunkenness to the workhouse for thirty days, the visits of some of the habitues of the watchhouse will be less frequent than heretofore. Several parties confined in the jail paid their fines and have been released, to escape being sentenced among the first who are to inaugurate the new workhouse.

JAIL COMMITMENTS.—Fifteen commitments were on file in the jail office yesterday morning—thirteen being from Mayor Brush and two from Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.

WATER PIPE EXTENSION.—The extension of water pipes in Allegheny has been suspended for the present, the contractors for furnishing the pipes being unable to supply the demand.

THE ECLIPSE.—The *World Almanac* for 1869, for sale at Pittock's, has an article on the eclipse, and Pittock has colored glass for use on Saturday.

ARMORY.—The second story of Wilkins' Hall has been leased by the Duquesne Grays for an armory, and will be furnished in elegant style.

THE LINN TRIAL.—The *Presbyterian Banner*, (Dr. Allison's paper,) promises some "remarks" on the Linn trial next week.

EPILEPSY permanently cured by electricity at 279 Penn street. Dr. Sprecher.

OUR ORPHANS.

HOW THEY ARE CARED FOR.

Christian Benevolence Illustrated.

Neither Pagan nor Musselman history shows a line teaching men that they are bound to regard and treat all mankind as brothers of one family. Neither Pagan nor Musselman history records the erection and systematic support of institutions expressly devised for the comfort and welfare of the homeless sick, the aged, the poor, or orphan children. Whatever of morality is inculcated in the religion of either, the principle which teaches Christians to take up the poor, the infirm, the aged, or the children of others, and to provide for their present wants and future welfare, is entirely overlooked, or regarded as visionary, impracticable or opposed to the selfish instincts implanted in the breast of every parent. Benevolent self-denial is something not warranted in the history of any sect of Pagans, and never practiced to any extent by Mussulmen. Within the bounds of Christian benevolence, we perceive the common practice of caring for the sick, the homeless, the unfortunate of all classes. Practically, there are no Pariahs in a Christian community, none so degraded, so wretched or unfortunate as to be utterly cast out, spurned or neglected, though their very presence were contamination.

One of the most attractive of the many institutions performed by Christian charity, is that designed for rearing orphans. If any one doubts whether it *pays* to rear asylums for orphans, or to provide in a similar manner for the helpless among their fellow creatures, we advise him to visit the

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Where the ignorant, the troublesome, the self-willed, as well as the innocent children gathered from all quarters, ranging from the beauty, healthy boy or girl of twelve, to the helpless, useless infant, are fed, clothed, trained, instructed, and in a word prepared to enter upon the great battle of life. As the visitor approaches the building, the cheerful faces of the square enclosed by Ridge street, Lincoln and Grant avenues, in Allegheny, he is impressed with the conviction that he is nearing an educational institution, a seminary for young ladies, perhaps, or an academy devoted to the culture of uncultivated boys. If he happens to pass that way at the noon time or hour, or at half-past two in the afternoon, or in the evening, his ears will be greeted with laughter, genuine, charming, infectious laughter, such as is neither born of croquet lawn or parlor, or nurtured by the rules which bound that child's bus-bear, good breeding. Noisy, mischievous, frolicsome the children are apt to be, as children were *intended* to be, and as every man and woman with a sound digestion around heart loves to see them. Before we reach the gate, we recognize infantile voices, and are carried back to the days and days of uselessness by the hum of the prattlers. We open the gate, and what is that? What an infinite variety of sounds, from the tiny treble of the smallest to the deep bass of the sturdiest, the biggest boy on the play-ground, for this is the secret of the uproarious mirth. Plenty of room, abundance of wholesome air, and a green sward expressly adapted to the wants of young America. And young America seems determined to make the most of it. What! You didn't think the poor things would romp and roll over and tumble like that, and play tricks innumerable upon each other, just as other children do in school? Or that the smallest misses would resolve themselves into miniature ballet dancers, and practice pirouettes and begin the business of training still smaller misses at the beginning, treating them, the smallest misses of all, to the most serious complaints imposed upon pulling infants?

IN THE HOUSE.

The matron rises as we enter the door, and upon learning your errand, stated in a deprecating manner, for you feel as though you were a unit representing an army of bores, succeeds at once in dissipating the fear you may not have harbored concerning your reception. The secret, in a word, is she is used to this sort of thing. Visitors are the rule, uninterruption the exception. The matron has a bell-rope and stops the laughter outside as effectually as though all that babel of voices were hurried into a box, and the lid fastened down securely. Boys and girls scattering themselves in play with subdued, muffled giggles. The smallest of the small fry file off into a large room on the left of the hall on the first floor. This is the Primary Department. The great bigboys and girls scuttle up stairs in shoals to a room in the second story, pushing themselves up by the bannisters, twisting mischievous or puzzled looks at you out of the corner of an infinite variety of eyes, capable under good training of you know not what.

We enter the Primary department, where one brave young lady masters sufficient courage to control and lead from ninety to a hundred pupils through the intricacies of their A B abc. Ranged around the walls, and occupying benches placed in the centre of the room in the primitive plan adopted by the plainest country schools, boys and girls face the teacher with bright eyes, and faces glowing with health. You run your eye over the rows of faces, and if you are in search of a moral observation that becomes second nature, begin to make deductions as to the degree to the aggregate intellectuality or physical beauty of the assembly. But stop. You don't like to toy with pale foreheads and wide topped heads. On the whole, you are partial to fruit that ripens slowly, and you think you would rather are in uniform, all have their hair cut short for obvious reasons, and as far as dress can go, resemble each other as closely as so many peas in a pod. You fancy your children would show to better advantage. Enough. In all if you are anxious to know what uniform does for the human race, behold the transformation of the individuals composing the next grand procession you see.

THE BOOKS AND LOW BROWS

Wall in excellent memories. Listen to their spelling. Pretty good for such little things. Then they are disciplined and drilled like a proud platoon. The teacher gives the signal for the commencement of a difficult exercise, one calculated to interest the little fry, when off they go like well drilled machinery, as nearly perfect as possible. No halting, no stumbling, no breaking; on they go, voices in accord, strong, full, confident. You draw back a little the way to yourself. What lungs, no chance for consumption to fasten here, when the troop hails, and a broad, a very broad smile, remains on the face the ranks convex surfaces plays with one's features, pervades the entire room.

Let us go up stairs. There is a hum of voices in the second story, a sound familiar to us, that reminds us of our common origin, and the common experience, the irregular, monotonous hum of the school room. A sound that carries us back to the drowsiest of drowsy dog days, when the very door hung heavily, as if unable or unwilling to perform its function, and the very flies of the room seemed to accept the bare floor in broad bars of gold, while the only sound that fell on our ears, apart from the hum of the city, was droned out monotonously by the flies. Yes, here is the school in earnest, realities. A row of boys and girls facing their teacher, engaged in the laborious task of "spelling." Here, too, we are struck with the proficiency of the scholars. At present they are in the midst of the "Polysyllables" class. It is amusing to note the difference in the mode of attack adopted by the individuals composing the class. Some of them start at the comprehensible words blindly, fiercely; others approach them gingerly, feeling their way, and others, with perfect self-possession ride the hardest gracefully. Of course the sly schemers, and the forlorn hopes suffer ignominy, but taking the class as a whole the performance is highly creditable. We doubt if the many merchants could excel them off hand.

In both departments the exercises on the blackboard are such a character as to convince you that here is excellent material for aiding in the future development of the country. In all the branches studied, the same average good record is apparent. So much for the mental aspect.

MERE WAIFS.

You have seen the large and the small fry. But there is the "middle class" where the useless and helpless, the merest specks in this large establishment are lodged, blown there not unlike a thistle seed, which is stranded upon a spider's web, and afterwards happily lodged in the shelter of a friendly cover. A dozen, sixteen, yes, nearer a score of these waifs are playing on the floor, while others, still more helpless, are nursing in the primitive manner, and wrestling with fate at the end of a bottle. Here are two little waifs, twins, in arms, a glance at which opens to you a volume, yea tomes of unwritten suffering, wee human nature. You sigh. And yet you are glad, thankful in the poor waifs have at least this chance for a fair fight for their lives.

"How many of these children are sick—how many require the services of a physician?"

"None."

"What! In this sickly season, in this weather, and so many of them?"

This leads to the announcement of the fact that during the past year but one death occurred in the institution. At the present time, there is not a sick child in the hospital. The Asylum contains about two hundred and thirty children.

NEXT TO GODLINESS.

We are told that cleanliness is next to godliness. This opinion was evidently shared by those who launched the design for the asylum. There is an abundance of pure water and bathroom. There is a general bath room, a bath room for the boys, another for the girls, and a separate bath room for the waifs in the nursery. There is also a separate table for the waifs, where the selfishness of "big" children cannot encroach upon the rights of weaklings. Bath room and dining room adjoins the nursery proper. The bed chamber for the weaklings and helpless is also convenient.

THE DORMITORIES

For the boys and girls occupy the third and fourth stories. At present the beds in the third story are not altogether occupied. Let us walk through the apartments. The beds, clean, snowy white, are arranged in rows the entire length of the room, the heads to the wall, placed a considerable distance apart. Between in a room, and one occupied by an officer or assistant. This is the boys' dormitory. Another of the same size, at the other end of the building, is occupied by the girls. But there are other rooms set apart for sleeping chambers, making in all for sleeping purposes, when the house is filled to the largest, on the third floor, are two others, and between them are two large rooms for play rooms, in the center of which are immense cases of drawers, the walls are also completely covered with clothes hung up on racks.

HOW A LARGE FAMILY FINDS ITS CLOTHES.

"How ever," says some methodical old maid, "do they manage with so many clothes? They surely must get terribly mixed." Not at all. We have no idea how the patriarchs of old surmounted their difficulties, but in the Asylum it is the easiest thing in the world. Every dress, every jacket, pair of socks and shoes are marked with the names of the owners. Up stairs still further, in the lumber room, they will show you squadrons of old shoes set aside, some of which will be "cobbled," the balance condemned and destroyed. In the same story are more immense cases of drawers, filled with white bedding, good, clean woolen blankets, and thick, heavy comforts, placed out of reach of the little ones.

SOMEBODY'S NEEDLE MUST FLY.

Yes, three of them, pretty constantly. None of your gossiping stitches, alternated with tittle of scandal, but the can't-stop-to-talk-to-you-now needle of the nineteenth century, with a good, strong treadle to take the place of the slow going foot with its making and mending, the seamstresses have their hands full.

THAT LITTLE MATTER OF THE TABLE.

Yes, that is interesting. One naturally asks about the market basket. Well, thus far it has been filled, sometimes heaped to overflowing by pure benevolence. "But the cooking now in the name of" ——. Excuse the interruption, but we were going to add that that benevolence wisely exempts the matron from the trials of baking. All the bread consumed, (about three hundred pounds per day) is brought to the door by the baker. "Beautiful bread" it is in a woman's eyes, and no man's palate would refuse to indorse the opinion. Then, in the matter of cooking vegetables, in soups, and meat, there is every facility that forethought could devise. The soup-kettle, for instance, holds thirty gallons without groaning, and in a pinch might cook more. Then there is a genius of a bake oven, which can be used when occasion requires. There are different rooms for keeping the vegetables, meat, bread and milk, all on the first floor with the kitchen. We counted seven large pails full of milk, the amount required for a single supper, and that was a scant half the usual allowance, the greater portion of the soldiers' orphans having depa ted on a visit.

"And the washing, the attendance?" That is arranged in this way: The breakfast is bread, syrup and coffee. The largest girls apply to cut the bread and serve the coffee. For dinner, bread and meat or soups. For supper, bread and milk. No allowance—no allowance. The daily programme is this: The orphans are rung up at six, when they repair to the bath room, wash, comb their hair, and repair to the lower school room for prayers. Next comes breakfast, play, school at nine, re ess, dinner at noon, school or one, recess, play at four, supper about half-past five, play and to bed at eight or half-past. The house is well heated, lies burns all night, for should anything occur here, it is not the place to bustle about at night with lamps.

THE BLUE.

Before the State appropriated anything towards the support of the soldiers' orphans, this institution gathered a large number of them in, and maintained them as best it could. Going through it, we perceived the evidences of the kindness displayed by the directors in this matter. The "blue" glints out here and there in the most unexpected places. But a total number of soldiers' orphans sheltered here during the past year approached one hundred and forty. Of course, the expenses are enormous. Two hundred and eighty children were sheltered here in 1868, one hundred and thirty of which were soldiers' children. Applications for State appropriated funds for their relief, the institution received $11,181 99 for maintaining soldiers' orphans. The total expenses for 1868 amounted to $21,985 31. Here are some of the items: Clothing and provisions, $5,665 49; milk, 62,102 68; bread, 59 0; meat, $2,166 0; sugar, $1,13 8; coal, $388 0. The donations am unted to $221 61.

Here is a system of practical Christian benevolence that has been at work without interruption since 1858, and will keep on, Nearly all of those who originated the scheme have long since gone to the long rest, and C. F. Denny, the first Directress of the Asylum, is still active in charity and good works. Mrs. Marshal Brown has tried to ameliorate the condition of his poorer fellow citizens, and especially to benefit their moral and social character. I have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the statue which is about to be unveiled, but having had the privilege of knowing the sculptor, Mr. Story, for a space of now about ten years, I feel sure it will be one worthy of his fame as a sculptor, and worthy also of the man to whom it is dedicated. [Hear, hear. Before concluding the few imperfect remarks which I have *ventured* to address you, let me thank Mr. Motley, the American Minister, for his presence on this occasion—cheers—and assure him what pleasure it has given me to take part in this great and, I might almost say, national ceremonial of paying tribute to the name of his great and distinguished countryman. [Loud cheers.] Be assured that the feelings which I personally entertain towards America's cans are the same as they ever were. I can never forget the reception which I had there nine years ago, and my earnest wish and hope is that England and America may go hand in hand in peace and prosperity." [Prolonged cheers.]

THE STATUE UNCOVERED.

At the conclusion of His Royal Highness's address the statue was uncovered, and at the signal from Lord Mayor a loud and prolonged cheer was raised as its being exposed to view.

THE SPEECH OF MINISTER MOTLEY.

Mr. Motley was received with enthusiastic cheering, from the distinguished company, and spoke as follows:

"May it please your Royal Highness, My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen—I thank you sincerely for the very cordial reception you have given me, and for the kind words addressed to me for the kind and courteous words he has been pleased to use. I should be glad, as an American citizen, to pronounce a fitting eulogy on our great philanthropist, but the brief and rapidly fleeting moments allotted to this occasion will not permit such eulogy. Nor is it necessary. His name alone is eulogy enough. [Cheers.] Most fortunate as well as most generous of men, he has discovered a secret for which mines might sigh. In vain do they seek for keeping a great fortune for himself through all time. For I have often thought in this connection of a famous epithagh, familiar, no doubt, to many who now hear me—What I spent I had; what I gave I have; what I kept I lost.' [Cheers.] And what a magnificent treasure, according to these noble and touching words, has our friend and the poor man's friend preserved for himself till time shall be no more, and

"Tongue to be his bounty shall rehearse
When all the breathers of this world are dead."

Of all men in the world he least needs a monument; but as it was to be erected I am glad and proud that the task was intrusted to our great American sculptor, whom I have had the honor and happiness of calling my intimate friend for many years. [Cheers.] It was my good fortune, during a recent residence in Rome, to see the statue which has just been unveiled in the busy heart of England's great metropolis by the royal hand of England's prince. I saw it grow day by day, beneath the plastic fingers of the artist, and I had the privilege on one occasion, which I shall never forget, of seeing Mr. Peabody and his statue seated side by side, and of debating within myself, without consulting them, as a satisfactory conclusion—if I may be allowed so confused an expression—which was the more like the statue to Mr. Peabody, or Mr. Peabody to the statue. [A laugh.] It is a delightful thought that the sons of humanity will daily throng the crowded mart will see him almost as accurately as if in the flesh, and that generations after generations—that long, yet unborn, but I fear never ending procession of London's poor—will be almost as familiar in the future with the form and features of their great benefactor as are those of us who have enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship in life. [Cheers.] Your Royal Highness, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the courtesy with which you have listened to me."

THE SCULPTOR MAKES HIS LITTLE SPEECH.

Mr. Story, the sculptor, being called on, said joccosely he had no speech to make. He added, significantly, pointing to the statue, "That is my speech" a remark which occasioned much merriment. This brought the ceremony to a close.

CITY MATTERS.

Another New Military Organization.—A meeting of the late members of the 153th Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the Pittsburgh Fire Zouaves, was held last evening at the office of Col. George F. Morgan, Fourth avenue, for the purpose of organizing a battalion. After a few small talk discussion of the project it was determined to proceed with the organization of the First Pittsburgh Fire Zouaves, and Col. G. F. Morgan was elected to the command. The other officers will be elected at the next meeting. The uniform adopted was that of the Fifth New York, known as Duryea's Zouaves, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the cost of the same. A resolution was adopted inviting all who have served in the army, as well as all young men in the city who may wish to join a military company, to call at once at 115 Fourth avenue and enroll themselves. At the meeting last evening eighty men were enrolled, which is a good beginning for the enterprise, although five full companies are promised. The next meeting will be at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Officer Peter Dressler, of the Mayor's police, will convey twenty prisoners, now confined in the county jail, to the workhouse this morning, arrangements having been made for their reception. The forms of the workhouse commitments have been prepared, and as the law empowers the Mayor to send persons convicted of drunkenness to the workhouse for thirty days, the visits of some of the habitues of the watchhouse will be less frequent than heretofore. Several parties confined in the jail paid their fines and have been released, to escape being sentenced among the first who are to inaugurate the new workhouse.

JAIL COMMITMENTS.—Fifteen commitments were on file in the jail office yesterday morning—thirteen being from Mayor Brush and two from Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.

WATER PIPE EXTENSION.—The extension of water pipes in Allegheny has been suspended for the present, the contractors for furnishing the pipes being unable to supply the demand.

THE ECLIPSE.—The *World Almanac* for 1869, for sale at Pittock's, has an article on the eclipse, and Pittock has colored glass for use on Saturday.

ARMORY.—The second story of Wilkins' Hall has been leased by the Duquesne Grays for an armory, and will be furnished in elegant style.

THE LINN TRIAL.—The *Presbyterian Banner*, (Dr. Allison's paper,) promises some "remarks" on the Linn trial next week.

EPILEPSY permanently cured by electricity at 279 Penn street. Dr. Sprecher.

DRAGONADES.

What the City Councils Inflict Upon Some Citizens.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The History of the Dragonades in France is familiar to many of your readers. We wish to describe a more refined species of Dragonades, which my neighbors and myself have and are now experiencing, from 1865 to the present period, oppressive evils, through the influence of the old, reputable and wealthy city of Pittsburgh, and this for our good citizenship. In earlier days the butcher market wagons were, during market hours, placed on Market, Fourth and Fifth streets. The residents took the law in their hands, maintained their rights and prevailed. The city Councils gave license to the owners of the vehicles to place them on the east side of Liberty street, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, and by the same license assigned them to come into our houses and get their meals, during the continuance of the Dragonades. Also those of our lots which run through to Ferry street, on that side are often blocked up. The Councils are zealous for a park and city hall, which may cost millions, which may be right when we are just, and yet we have not a city hospital, nor water fit to drink, nor a place to put and save wagons. The privilege we enjoy are, the wagons are placed four days of the week in front of our dwellings, often to damage by the Pennsylvania Railroad and curb-stone, and the railroad locomotive comes in our dwellings, to the ruin of the walls of our dwellings, by the one vehicle. If a person visits us, he must breathe the smoke all across the street, who have not this nuisance, to inhale. If we visit public offices, or go into our cellars, we search to find one to give us a permit to dump our coal on the sidewalk, but none can be found. If we attempted them to be arrested in their free egress by the wheels and shafts, which develop a fine breakwater, and with the addition of time, a fine cesspool, stove and garbage, in hot weather, leave us a fine fermentation of rich manure, six to ten inches deep, giving an aromatic fragrance.

From nine to one P. M., in summer our olfactory nerves are regaled with the fine fragrance of casks of tallow, soap fat, green calf and sheep skins, and stripped hides, to serve for ornamental for our dwellings. Our acoustic nerves are charmed with the confused jargon of children, congregated for play in the wagons. When a friend is on a visit experiencing the luxuries of the curbing fever, it is a delightful excitement to hear the hallooing and curses of drivers, the falling of whips, and clattering of the hoofs of the horses, from three to seven A. M. Like an electric battery to the sick and dying, the noise from a stupor. In addition, the train of the Pennsylvania Railroad stops to rest, in the prelude, gives us a serenade with the shrill and prolonged whistle, and the train whistle for ten to thirty minutes. It sometimes makes us appear to hop for joy, it is so quick-like, and unexpected, as it is, and when you are holding conversation in your family. The wheels and horses hoofs are useful in rounding of our curb stones, and last year we had the police commissioners and city authorities to set them, (which cost me $190.) We are required to sweep our streets twice per week. This reminds us that we have borrowed a wheelbarrow and broke it, sent it back with a promise to return it in a few minutes by the time he should wish to borrow it again. If we politely remind the market people, placing their vehicles, that we are provided with such favors, we are liable to be assailed with the cultivated eloquence of the fish, it is none of your business, the city gives us the right." Then soothing the one oppressed with agitated feelings, a fruitful source for the law business for the courts. Now I do not wish to be one to monopolize privileges, but I am willing to be divested of them, and let my fellow citizens have them, such as reside beginning at Allegheny river, to have a tree line through Fifth avenue to Ross street, Diamond to Grant street, which the city is unable to procure a legal place to contain them, and I am willing to bear my equal share of the favors, as I have had some experience. Now, laying aside all invidious feeling, sarcasm or irony, I would ask how many members of Council, who have omitted the vexatious nuisance, would consent to live and relish these evils at their residences? Some years since, I felt so oppressed, having a dear friend lying at the border of the grave. Knowing I had the law on my side, I applied to an Alderman, Fifth ward, then called Mayor; he lostled me back to the Alderman; neither of the power knew. A meeting in conclusion: the office was a sinecure, a mere incumbent, and not for the people or public, and that there were no statutes to discharge that they had not virtue, wildom, or moral courage to do right, and right it was by mine. I was to take and required extra pay, rather than for love of right, but from some self-interested motive. Since that time, the "nuisance" and "or cold" policy developed, that protection was a myth, and a nonentity, I presented to the Street Committee, in 1868, a petition, upon which nothing definite has been done, and I must confess, after the infinite variety of eyes, capable of forcing me to become a police officer, when I feel my self-respect promptly in my hands, the law is recognized and enforced to protect meaning interests. These market people are innocent, but liable for trespass, to have bestow smote on one cheek, and bore it; turned the other, and bore it; and have submitted to the antagonistic in feelings to my worst enemy. It is like assailing a frightful monster, and forbid him from retaliating. If I keep the law by not transgressing, I expect to live by the law, but I do not live by the law when it compels me so to do. I claim that something should be done to relieve us from this oppressive nuisance, for the honor of the city, my neighbors, and lady, and wife, comfort and peace. I could give two or three chapters of the evils arising from lack of good government, but this exposition will find him prompt and their papers handsomely executed. He deserves a liberal share of public patronage.

UNITED SONS OF VULCAN.—The Grand Forge of the United Sons of Vulcan of the United States met in session on Wheeling. Among the delegates from Pennsylvania is B. A. McGinty, of Pittsburgh. The committee on the address of the G. M. C. reported "congratulating the F. for having such a worthy officer as their present Worthy G. M., and suggested the propriety of having some law enacted for the amicable adjustment of all difficulties between managers and workmen; and also the enactment of some law to prevent the terrible and excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors while at work." The report of the Forge was exceedingly favorable, not a single forge being reported in arrears to the Grand Forge.

CAPTURED AFTER A CHASE.—On Wednesday night a quarrel occurred in Church alley, between Peter Harrington and his mother. The police interfered and attempted to arrest Peter, but he fled and an exciting chase followed before he was captured. He had taken refuge from his pursuers in a building in course of erection on Wood street, where Lieut. David Campbell discovered and arrested him. Yesterday morning a fine of $25 and costs was imposed, which he could not pay, and a commitment for thirty days was lodged against him. Peter goes to the work house this morning, in company with officer Pressler.

DISCHARGED.—Stephen W. Timmons, arrested for taking a letter improperly from the Fort Pitt post office, was discharged by the commissioner for United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday. From the testimony adduced it appeared that the letter had been incorrectly addressed to Timmons' residence, and the latter, supposing the money was for him, had the order cashed. As soon as he discovered his error he paid the money back. As there was no evidence of criminal intent he was discharged.

ALLEGED IMPROPER TREATMENT.—Conrad Ecksey yesterday preferred an information charging assault and battery before Alderman Thomas against Edward Osborne, conductor of car No. 28, on the Citizens' Passenger Railway. The prosecutor alleges that he was standing on the car mentioned from a picnic at Iron City Park and was, without provocation pushed from the platform and fell, receiving the injuries which justified the suit. A warrant for the arrest of the conductor was issued.

EXHIBITION AT HAZELWOOD.—An exhibition for the benefit of the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church will be held in the school house, in the Twenty-third ward, this evening. The exercises will consist of singing by a glee club, music, speeches, &c., the whole to be under the supervision of Prof. Moody, who will, in addition to the performance of his duties, favor the audience by many feats of legerdemain. The school house will, no doubt, be filled to overflowing.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—At a recent meeting of iron manufacturers, held in this city, the subject of suspending operations for a season, until prices should improve, was discussed at some length. There were representatives present from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, and other western cities. It was thought best to continue operations, for a time at least, in the hopes that more favorable prices would be obtained.

PAID THE FINE.—Wm. Moore, noticed yesterday as having abused officer Mulvaney, of the Mayor's police, who paid him a visit, by him on Wednesday night, was fined $25 and costs yesterday morning. In default of payment Moore was sent to the third ward lock-up. Subsequently some of his friends appeared and paid the fine rather than see William go to the York House.

DYSPEPSIA and liver complaint has been cured by electricity, as any one can see at 279 Penn street. Dr. Sprecher.

AN INSANE WOMAN.—About noon yesterday the police arrested a woman named Frank Anderson, who has been wandering about our city for some time past in a deranged state of mind. The unfortunate woman, who is about forty-five years of age, belongs to Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been in the lock-up once or twice before. She will likely be sent to City Farm.

THE HAY CROP.—The crop of hay in this vicinity will be considerably above the average, but owing to the continued wet weather much of it will not be appreciated in value. It is said that hay loses about one-third its nutriment by being drenched with rain. Much of the crop in this vicinity has been damaged in this way.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A fine bank barn, owned by Peter Rafferty, and occupied by Wm. Cunningham, near Bolivar, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning and consumed, with its contents, during the thunder storm on the night of the 4th inst.

EVIDENCE NOT SUFFICIENT.—Wm. Bowers, whose arrest on a charge of horse stealing has been previously reported, had a hearing before Mayor Drum yesterday and was discharged, there not being evidence sufficient to hold him.

ANOTHER HEAVY STORM.—A thunder storm, of more than ordinary severity, swept over this county on Wednesday night. In some sections, the rain was very heavy; in others, moderate. The wind was furious, but no material damage was done.

THE HUMBOLDT MOVEMENT.—Upwards of one thousand dollars has been subscribed towards the Humboldt movement and it is designed by the Committee to erect a monument that will cost fourteen thousand dollars, and which shall be an ornament to the Commons.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE.—Rev. J. S. Hawk, pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation of East Liberty, has been released from his charge, and granted a certificate to connect with another Presbytery. His pulpit was declared vacant on Sabbath last.

NO CHARGE for consultation at 279 Penn street. Dr. Sprecher.

COMMITTED FINALLY.—Peter Ryan, whose arrest on a charge of aggravated assault and battery has been previously reported, was yesterday committed for trial by Alderman Thomas.

THE HORSE RACE.—The pacing match at Oakland, on Wednesday, between Blind Tom, Wonder, and Dick the Barber, best three out of five heats, was won by Blind Tom. The best time made by the winning horse was 2:47.

ELECTRICITY, Electricity, Electricity at 279 Penn street.

The First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

We briefly noted the dedication on Sabbath last of the new and elegant edifice for the First United Presbyterian congregation of Allegheny. The building has already been fully described. It may not be generally known, however